EGG BAKING POWDER

"It is like the beaten white of eggs."

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—Ladies Union No. 226, at No. 32 Calhoun street, third floor.
Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters.
Masonic Temple—The Murray Comedy company.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND

The Sentinel will receive and acknowledge in its columns all subscriptions sent to this office for relief of the destitute and suffering people of Galveston. Cash contributions are more needed than anything else. The following subscriptions are acknowledged:

The Sentinel	$ 25 00
Charles McCulloch	25 00
H. C. Paul	25 00
Charles S. Bash	25 00
C. Krimmel	20 00
J. D. Bond	10 00
Samuel Wagenhals	5 00
Henry M. Williams	20 00
Miss M. V. Hamilton	20 00
B. D. Angell	5 00

Colonel W. H. Dewey, who bet $20,000 against $40,000 that Bryan would be elected, is a millionaire mine owner, and is no relation to Admiral Dewey.

The man who forced the anti-ice trust plank into the New York democratic state platform was Professor Duncan Lee, who came from Syracuse or somewhere. Mr. Croker objected to it, of course, but also, of course, he did not try as hard to keep it out as he did to prevent the nomination of Mr. Coler for governor.

Senator Hanna announces that the declaration of "Golden Rule" Jones for Mr. Bryan does not worry him in the least. Maybe. But Senator Hanna's assertion that Mayor Jones' flop means only one vote less for McKinley is likely to have no improving effect upon the republican chairman's repute for veracity. Senator Hanna has not forgotten what Mayor Jones as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio accomplished in Cleveland last year.

There has come over the people of ruined Galveston a change of spirit and they are now bravely talking of rebuilding their city. The spirit is admirable for its example of the never-say-die impulse of the American people, but it might be well for the people of Galveston to recall that their city is always in danger. A generation ago they suffered tremendously from a disaster like the recent one, though it was not overwhelming like the one last week, and at other times very dangerous storms have burst upon them. The city is most perilously situated and may be rebuilt only to be soon or later razed by the fury of the elements.

Many persons read with feelings of horror, no doubt, of the summary punishment administered at Galveston to the human ghouls who were looting the dead. It is reported that more than fifty negroes who were arrested and afterwards shot had on their persons pockets full of dismembered fingers which were severed from dead bodies in order to get the jewelry worn by the flood victims. The death penalty is a horrible thing to contemplate even in expiation of murder, and it may strike many good people as almost criminal severity to have put mere thieves to death in Galveston. It must be remembered, however, that the situation in the stricken city was one of extreme peril and yet is. Disorder always follows in the wake of disaster. The evil elements of society turn such cataclysmic disasters as that at Galveston into a harvest time. If the sternest measures had not been promptly adopted at Galveston the survivors of the storm's fury would soon have been threatened with horrors far surpassing those which were hurled upon them by the wind and the sea. The fiends who robbed the dead would also have robbed the living. Neither property nor life, not even woman's honor, would have been secure from the ravishing hand of brutal force. The brave, resourceful men of Galveston knew just the situation they had to deal with and just what most serious peril threatened. They dealt with the crisis summarily as only it could be dealt with, perhaps. But it was all horrible enough in its best light.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

We do not believe it is possible that any person who listened to or has read the addresses delivered by Colonel Bryan in this city Thursday, has not a kindlier feeling and more genuine admiration for him than before. Mr. Bryan knew and fully appreciated that he was not expected to discuss political topics and the address with which he presented what he had to say without once giving expression to a word in the slightest degree offensive to the most ticklish partisan is something to command the respect of everybody.

Under stress of great provocation to utter in self-defense something of political flavor he possessed complete control of himself and made a higher, more effective and sincere defense by a masterly example of magnanimity. His self-poise, his complete surrender to the decencies of the occasion and his whole-hearted tribute to the prevailing sentiment of time and place will long be remembered as a conspicuous instance of a broad-minded, sensible and patriotic man's obedience to the dictates of the spirit of tolerance.

Mr. Bryan made three speeches in Fort Wayne. Not one was a prepared effort. Yet he completely avoided politics and while he gave his partisans renewed occasion to admire him he gave them none to shriek in partisan ecstasy nor his political opponents reason to say he misconceived in the slightest degree the purpose of his coming. His addresses breathed the loftiest patriotism, they presented the higher ideals of citizenship in this republic, they glowed with the warmth of human brotherhood.

Mr. Bryan's speeches in Fort Wayne Thursday serve purpose of high example which it is to be hoped may be emulated by many others on like occasions.

WAGE AGREEMENT LIKELY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15.—An early settlement of the wage differences of the glass chimney manufacturers and workmen is probable, the manufacturers having made a proposition to pay an advance of from three to six per cent for hand-made chimneys and a slight increase for machine work. The workmen demanded ten per cent. advance. The proposition was submitted to the workmen, and if favorable action is taken the chimney factories will all be in operation some time next week, giving employment to ten thousand men and boys.

SELECT CAMPAIGN FLOWER.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The pink carnation is to be a badge of the republican campaign. The pink carnation is President McKinley's favorite flower, and this fact induced Dr. J. R. Nevitt, of Washington, D. C., to write to Pery S. Heath, chairman of the national republican press committee, suggesting that it be declared the republican party's national emblem for this campaign. Mr. Heath immediately referred to Chairman Hanna and that official approved the selection.

St. Ives, Cornwall, has a very queer memorial in the shape of the mausoleum of John Knill, which is fifty feet high. Every five years various ceremonies—money for which Knill left by will—take place in front of the monument.

SHOT FROM REAR

WABASH LABORER WOUNDED BY A LOAFER.

HIS INJURIES ARE MORTAL

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS A PETTY FIGHT.

OPERATED IN FORT WAYNE

A BANK SWINDLER ARRESTED AT MARION.

Wabash, Ind., Sept. 14.—Henry Simmons shot William Cox in the back of the head about 8:30 o'clock last night with a charge of buckshot. Cox will die. When Cox went home last evening he found Simmons in his house and gave him a severe thrashing. Simmons secured a shotgun, after searching for some time found Cox in a saloon on Canal street. His victim's back was turned, and without giving a word of warning he fired. Simmons is a worthless fellow who has spent about half his life in jail and has not been out more than a week. Cox is a hard working man and has a wife and several children. Simmons made good his escape and has not yet been captured.

BOY DROWNED IN SOUR MILK.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—Ray, the two-year-old son of Daniel Berkey, who resides ten miles southwest of this city, was drowned in a ten-gallon keg half filled with sour milk, about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The keg stood in the yard, and the child's mother was in the house, only a few feet away. The little fellow had toppled over the edge of the keg, and its limited diameter kept his feet upward, as there was not room for his body to fall into the keg. He had not been long from his mother's side when she missed him and began a search, which came to a quick and horrifying end.

TWO MEN RELEASED.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15.—The grand jury failed to indict Saloonkeeper Harris and his bartender, Ackerman, for perjury in having sworn that Secretary Dick, of the Anti-Saloon league, was in their saloon drunk at illegal hours on a Sunday. At the time they testified to this accusation an attempt was being made to discredit the league, which was asking Governor Mount to discipline his Terre Haute police commissioners for failure to enforce the law. There was little or no doubt but that perjury had been committed, and the two men, as also a loafer about the saloon, who had sworn to the same story, were bound over to the grand jury on evidence that seemed to be conclusive. Judge Piety gave the grand jury specific instructions in regard to the crime of perjury, and it had been taken as a mater of course that all three men would be indicted. The loafer was indicted, but the other two escaped.

COUNCIL STILL OBSTINATE.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—The city council has again refused to accept the asphalt pavement laid by the Central Bermudez company, of Indianapolis, claiming that the specifications have not been complied with. The work has been finished since last October, but the company waived immediate acceptance and proceedings were postponed until the winter might develop possible defects. The company now claims that the work is satisfactory, with the exception of some minor features, which are protected by the bond. The matter will be carried into the courts. The work represents an outlay of $60,000.

LICENSED TO PREACH.

Columbia City, Ind., Sept. 15.—During the session yesterday afternoon of the St. Joe conference of the United Brethren church, Ray G. Upson, J. W. Bownell, E. S. Eby and H. T. Werick were licensed to preach. The presiding elders made reports, showing material growth in their respective charges.

A BROTHER'S CRUEL PRANK.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—Kirk Williamson, 15 years old, of Yorktown, was playfully pushed from a Big Four excursion train at New Paris, Thursday, by his older brother, and badly hurt.

DIPHTHERIA AT SOUTH BEND.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 15.—So serious have been the ravages of the diphtheria that many citizens have left this city. Other towns in northern Indiana have declared a quarantine against South Bend. The board of health has twice postponed the opening of the schools. Business houses and factories have been closed and a strict watch kept on the infected districts.

REUNION OF FORTY-FOURTH.

Rochester, Ind., Sept. 15.—The twenty-first annual reunion of the Forty-fourth Indiana will be held in this city on the 16th and 17th of October. An elaborate program has been arranged, with welcoming address by Mayor O. W. Christie, and addresses from speakers of note. The comrades will be entertained by friends in the city.

GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

New Albany, Ind., Sept. 15.—Miss Jennie, twenty-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Devol, was found at the foot of a flight of stairs with a bullet hole through her forehead, and a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver was found near by. Her death was surrounded by mystery and can not be explained. There are no powder burns on her face to indicate suicide. The supposition is that she must have fallen while ascending the stairs with the revolver in her hand it exploded. Her parents are prostrated over the terrible discovery.

OPERATED IN FORT WAYNE.

Marion, Ind., Sept. 15.—C. L. Thompson, of Indianapolis, forty years of age, was arrested here yesterday on information from the sheriff of Tipton county, Ind., charging him with obtaining money from different banks throughout Indiana by fraudulent means. He came here yesterday morning and transacted some business with the Marion bank, and started for the depot to board a train. When arrested he broke down and cried and acknowledged the charges. On his person was found a memorandum of the amounts received from different banks and individuals, amounting to $1,847. The list is as follows: Converse bank, $110; English, $50; Salem, $197; Raub, $20; Vernon, $35; Brookville, county treasurer, $25; Westport, $5; Aurora, $5; College Corner Farmers' bank, $10; Essex, $75; South Bend, $600; Charles Martindale, $30; State bank, $10; Charles Gipe, $5; Tipton county bank, $160; First National Logansport, $10; Bank of Indiana, Rochester, $10; Bank of Whitney, $25; People's bank, Pierceton, $60; Farmers' of Waterloo, $10; Albion bank, $125; Bank of Avilla, $100; First National bank, Fort Wayne, $25; First National bank, Wabash, $50; New Summitville hotel, $75; Fowler, $25.

A book of township warrants was also found on his person. One blank was filled out in favor of C. L. Thompson for $250, signed by S. B. Caldwell, treasurer Pulaski county.

MEXICAN VETERANS ELECT.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15.—The National Association of Mexican Veterans meets at Cleveland next year. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. E. S. Hobson, Kentucky; vice presidents, W. S. McChesney, Kentucky; Leroy Wiley, Illinois; H. T. Ogden, Ohio; E. M. Davis, Tennessee; Gen. Geo. F. McGinnes, Indiana; William A. Stuart, Tennessee; Joseph Anderson, North Dakota; secretary and treasurer, Gen. Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

FERRELL IS ARRAIGNED.

Marysville, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Rosslyn Ferrell, chaged with the murder of Express Messenger Lane and the robbery of an express safe on a Panhandle train, was arraigned in court yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the indictments returned against him. Counsel was appointed for him and October 15 fixed as the date of his trial.

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15.—Experiments just concluded here of the new Cosgrove process for making compound steel ingots is exciting great interest among steel manufacturers from the fact that the discovery may have an effect upon the letting of armor plat contracts next month. The experiments were under the direction of W. D. Corcoran, of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and the results of the test, it is claimed, were a surprise to all. Perfectly solid ingots of graduated carbon from one side of the ingot to the other or from the center of the ingot to its sides were made. In the manufacture of armor plate, guns and many other kinds of steel the Cosgrove process will, it is claimed, rank with the best, both as to quality of steel produced and the economy in its manufacture. In the matter of armor plate it is further claimed for it that any desired thickness of a very high carbon can be given the surface of the plate, rendering it, with a low carbon back, absolutely impenetrable.

The revenue of Ceylon for the six months ending June 30 shows an increase of more than £73,000 over the returns for the similar period last year. In ten years the revenue has increased 100 per cent.

NATIVES OF GUAM CITIZENS

FEDERAL JUDGE ESTEE MAKES IMPORTANT RULING.

Decides That Annexation to the United States Makes Natives of That Island Americans.

Honolulu, Sept. 8, via San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The question of whether citizens of Guam are Americans was raised in the United States district court here today.

Judge Estee expressed the opinion that the native born people of Guam are Americans by virtue of the annexation of their country by the United States. The question arose in connection with the application for naturalization papers of Reynold Reyes, a native of Guam and former subject of Spain. He took out papers though the court said that it was probably unnecessary. There are several other Guam men here and some Filipinos whose standing is involved in the same doubts as that of Reyes.

MYSTERY IN MAN'S DEATH.

New York, Sept. 15.—Mystery shrouds the death of a man whose body was found yesterday morning in the St. Charles hotel, Brooklyn. Two bullet wounds in the man's mouth leave a suspicion that he was murdered. A handsome blonde woman, who entered the hotel with the man, hurriedly departed before the body was discovered. No trace of her could be found today. The dead man's collar and cuffs, to hide his identity, had been burned in the washbowl in the room. Even the sweatband had been torn from the hat. Twenty-two pawn tickets were found in the trousers pockets. They told a tale of the veriest want. First he parted with his watch, then his dress suit, then the dress suit case, and finally, piece meal, his garments. Thursday evening the couple registered as "G. N. Bartlett and wife." Both were in a jovial humor. They ordered drinks and stationery. At 10 o'clock the night clerk saw the woman leave the hotel. He went to the room. The man seemed to be asleep. At 8 o'clock Friday morning the clerk found "Bartlett" dead. The man had been dead several hours. On the bed was found a 38-calibre revolver, two of the chambers empty. "Bartlett" was about 28 years old.

ALMOST DROWNED IN GRAVE.

Avoca, Iowa, Sept. 15.—One of the attractions at the fair this week has been a hypnotic entertainment. The hypnotist attempted the feat of burying a hypnotized subject for a period of twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time digging him up alive and well. As in all other such cases, a pipe was run from the surface of the ground to the buried person that he might secure air. The burial had taken place and the subject had been under ground for some time, when it was discovered that a water barrel had overturned or had burst and that the water had run into the grave. When the discovery was made there were several inches of water around the subject and it was only by desperate digging that he was rescued in time to prevent drowning.

AUTUMN.

When the summer days are ended
And the coolin' fall 's at hand,
And the red and gold are blended
In a sort o' picture-land,
When the wind comes kind o' sighin'
Through the tall and lonely pines,
Callin' summer 's no use tryin';
For 'tis then the year declines.

When the autumn leaves come flitt'rin'
And a-flyin' through the wind,
And the birds a kind o' twitt'rin'
In the clime they'll leave behind,
Till the frost and snow are over,
And the smilin' spring is here:
When the bees buzz in the clover,
Then their dulcet notes you'll hear.

When the nights are gettin' longer
And the flickerin' shadows fall,
And the north wind growin' stronger
Sweeps o'er field and garden wall,
While the frogs among the rushes
Croak a husky, little strain,
As the river onward brushes;
Oh! 'Tis autumn time again.
—Helen Mae Irwin.

RED MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—The great incohonee of the Improved Order of Red Men last night appointed A. P. Calder, of Boston, great tochakom, Adam Geiger, of Colorado Springs, great minewa and John A. McGraw, of Indianapolis, great guard of the forest. The newly-elected chiefs were raised to the stump by Past Great Incohonee James E. Parsons, of Philadelphia. The propriety of starting an official journal was reported favorably by a committee and adopted. After the appointment of various committees the convention adjourned sine die.

ANOTHER PLAGUE CASE.

Glasgow, Sept. 15.—Another plague case has been reported here, making a total of seventeen. In addition there is one suspect and 115 persons are under observation.

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

ABBEY'S MEDICAL TALKS



Sleeplessness.

At least eight hours sound, refreshing sleep is necessary in every twenty-four. Do you get it, or is your slumber disturbed by restlessness? Do you lie awake counting the hours until early morning, then to fall asleep and be awakened just as you think your eyes have closed? The body and brain require rest. If the body does not get the repose it needs, the system is weakened, and nervous depression with melancholia follow.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT induces sound, refreshing sleep. It goes right to the *cause* of the trouble. It removes the pressure of blood from the brain, and sleep is secured. Abbey's is not an opiate or drug, nor does it stupify. It acts just the other way. Upon awakening you feel refreshed and strong, with clear brain and good appetite and best of all, there is no reaction of any kind.

One-third of your life is spent in bed, gathering strength for the other two-thirds.

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The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., New York.
BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST.

For sale by—
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An all first-class druggists.
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Fort Wayne, Ind.



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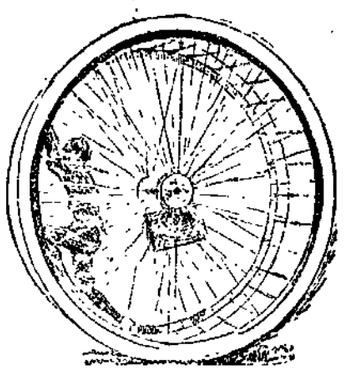
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ABSORBED BY WAR

PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN INTERESTED IN AFRICA.

THE ELECTIONS COMING ON

COMMENTATORS SAY THE WAR HAS BEEN ENDED.

THEIR STATEMENTS BELIED

BY HEAVY CASUALTY LISTS EACH WEEK.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, Sept. 15.—When a clear-cut issue is again discernible in the confusion surrounding the Chinese difficulties there may be a reawakening of real interest, but at present China holds quite a secondary place in the public mind in England.

The parliamentary campaign is in full swing, but Lord Salisbury has not yet taken the country into his confidence as to balloting, and the uncertainty gives the stump speaking that is going on in every constituency an academic tinge. So, Great Britain, lacking a more interesting topic, has returned to a consideration of the war in South Africa, and the newspapers are eagerly scanned for signs of the real end of the campaign, as Great Britain is tired of carnage. President Kruger's dramatic retreat has turned the commentators to discuss the close of the war, but the long list of casualties and deaths in hospital, aggregating 200 a week, which continue to fill up the bulletin boards at the war office, belie their statements. The claims hitherto made that the British loss in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision, judging from recent calculations made by a well known actuary, who finds that of the officers in South Africa 72 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds, 36 per thousand of the officers have died from disease, while of the men 19 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds and 31.8 have died from disease. These startling statistics not only illustrate that, while the officers and men have suffered approximately equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate, and also that the rate of mortality in South Africa is much greater than in the Franco-German war.

Kruger's millions are the subject of disrespectful paragraphs and long narratives of dispraise. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000, invested abroad, while some calculators figure his wealth at £5,000,000. The Transvaal government is supposed to have two or three million pounds in continental banks, which will be hoarded by the managing committee, Dr. Leyds says, for a future rising when England is in other difficulties.

All kinds of rumors are current regarding the coming of American enterprise and capital to relieve London's congested traffic. That the metropolis is far behind every provincial center in many things that go to make up a modern city is beginning to be realized by Englishmen as well as by Americans, and a demand is arising for new blood—American or otherwise—capable of solving transit problems.

There is much gossip over the statements that Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago and New York, has secured control of the stock of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead underground railroad. Mr. Yerkes' friends openly declare that he has not only secured this opening, but that his coming to London means that he will control the electrical traction system of the metropolis.

Nor is London the only place where American capitalists are engaged in promoting some industry. The next few days will probably see the completion of plans for the construction and consolidation of a system of 120 miles of suburban lines connecting Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton and a score of smaller towns in the most populous districts of northern England. The project is in the hands of "Tom" and Albert Johnson, of New York. American coal and railroad magnates are also busy here. Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is still with the Carnegies, and President Cassatt is watching developments at one hotel, while the Dodge people have their headquarters at another hostelry. Dodge's parties are confident that American coal has found a permanent place in the continent, if not in England. Every American consul in Europe has been set to work to supply statistics as to the possibility of finding a market.

ANNOUNCES A SPEECH.

W. C. Bohannon, who has been in the city some weeks in the interest of the social democracy, announces that he will deliver an address from the Berry street front of the new court house on Sunday evening, unless he is arrested before being permitted to begin. On Tuesday Mr. Bohannon expects to go to Toledo to assist in organizing the social democracy in that city. He will return to this city in time for the county convention, September 26, and will then remain indefinitely.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS OPEN.

With the single exception of those in Wayne township, which opened last Monday, all the district schools of Allen county will begin their fall sessions on Monday next. Superintendent Young has been holding the preliminary institutes of all the townships during the past week.

THE HOWARD TRIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 15.—The Howard trial was resumed today and Engineer Woodson concluded his testimony. An attachment was issued for James Burns.

Lieut. John Ricketts testified that, after the shooting, he saw a man jump the rear fence near the executive building. The man, he thought had a gray mustache, and he did not believe Howard was the man.

Jailor Lackey, of Madison county, said Howard called on him at Richmond and told him he had been at Frankfort and had gone home, but received a message to return. Howard said:

"You may rest assured that I will never go to the penitentiary for the murder of George Baker."

The theory of the prosecution is that immunity from prosecution for the Baker murder was promised Howard as a reward for killing Goebel.

W. D. Weaver testified that when Howard returned from Frankfort to London to appear for trial for the murder of George Baker, Judge J. H. Tinsley met him and shook hands with Howard, saying:

"Jim, I heard through my son what you did at Frankfort, and I want to congratulate you."

Howard, he said, nodded and smiled.

THE ROOSEVELT TOUR.

Valley City, N. D., Sept. 15.—The special train with the Roosevelt party pulled out from Fargo at 8 this morning. Accompanying the party today are United States Senators Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Carter, of Montana, and Wilson, of Washington. The stop tonight is at Bismarck, where the night meeting is arranged for. One minute stops were made this morning at Cassalton, Wheatland, Buffalo and Tower City. At Valley City a stop of one hour was made and Governor Roosevelt made a short speech.

SETTLE FOR THE BRIDGE.

The county commissioners this afternoon made final settlement with the Wabash Bridge and Iron works for the bridge at Walton avenue over the Maume river. An order for $5,217.40 was drawn by the commissioners to Mr. Hood, representative of the bridge works. The total cost of the bridge was $19,786, and it is considered by Bridge Superintendent Wiley and the county commisisoners as one of the best and cheapest bridges ever built in the county.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. T. VanErta, of Orlando, lost a pocketbook in this city to-day. It contained a railroad ticket and a small amount of cash.

C. G. Gilhams, of Lagrange, and T. M. Reed, of Albion, are in the city this afternoon.

Chris. Fricke, a bridge carpenter for the Pennsylvania company, is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Rev. J. W. Lake and Rev. J. W. Lower have returned from Columbia City, where they attended the meetings of the St. Joseph conference of the U. B. church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corson, of Monroeville, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville Chambers have returned from visits with relatives in Douglas and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Anthony A. Arnold, of the Bass foundry, leaves Monday for Atlanta, Ga., and other points in the south, on a vacation visit.

Bids will be received for the construction of the new Third Presbyterian church, at the offices of Architects Kendrick & Bradley, on Thursday.

Harry Brinsley, of Kendrick & Bradley's offices, has gone to Denver and other western cities to visit friends. He will be gone a month.

Fred Smith has taken a position in the offices of the Indiana Furniture company, and will assume his duties on Monday.

Mrs. C. L. Olds and son, Alex, have returned from a visit of a few weeks in Charlevoix, Mich.

Mrs. M. V. Tucker, of the International Business college, has returned from a visit of several months with relatives and friends in Toronto and Orillia, Ont.

IT THRILLED THEM

TO LISTEN TO THE ELOQUENCE OF COLONEL BRYAN.

STIRS A COLUMBUS CROWD

WHIRLWIND OF CHEERS FOR THE LEADER.

A POINT ON THE BOER WAR

AUDIENCE AROUSED TO THE HIGHEST ENTHUSIASM.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Aside from the demonstration that followed Mr. Bryan's appearance on the platform yesterday, there were three distinct outbursts of applause of extraordinary length and earnestness. The first was incited by a reference to the strike in the anthracite coal regions. The second came when the speaker asked why, if only the small minority of bad Filipinos were fighting us, as the president said, would it not be wise to risk the Philippine government with the good majority. And the demonstration of the day followed this climax to Mr. Bryan's criticism of the administration in connection with the Boer war: "When a king dies the president of the United States sends a message of condolence, but two republics die and no republican weeps because of it."

From 15,000 to 20,000 people were at Goodale park to hear the Nebraskan. It was the most successful meeting, both in point of numbers and keen appreciation of Bryan doctrine, that the democratic leader has had in his swing around the circle this year.

Local democrats claim that yesterday's meeting would have been as large as the memorable one of four years ago if it had not been for the refusal of the railroads centering here to grant such concessions as are customary in similar cases. A fifty-mile excursion-rate limit was established, and from Newcomerstown a dispatch was received in this city saying that several hundred democrats from Tuscarawas county were disappointed and refused to come because the Pennsylvania road did not make the rate desired. Delegations from different parts of the state brought similar hard-luck stories. So far as could be learned from the local railroad men ordinary excursion provisions were imposed, but no effort was made to keep down the attendance.

TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM.

In his first speech of the campaign in McKinley's state Mr. Bryan divided his time between the trusts and the "paramount" issue, with a reference to the money question somewhat more extended than he has indulged in before. He also made two direct references to the president's letter of acceptance. This was one:

"I read that the president's letter originally contained 20,000 words, but when published there were only 13,000 words. As there were but two or three sentences about the trusts I presume the 7,000 words cut out must have been on that subject."

The other was couched in these words:

"In his letter President McKinley says that the opposition to our arms in the Philippines comes from a part of one tribe. This is too big a compliment to that tribe. It is strange that one small tribe can keep at bay not only all the millions belonging to other tribes but our army of 65,000 men besides. Neither the president nor congress has the power to change the principles of our government."

This was declared by Mr. Bryan with earnestness, whereupon from different points of the large audience there came cries of "No, but Mark Hanna has."

To which sally Mr. Bryan replied: "I know that there is a growing feeling among republicans that Mr. Hanna is not bound by the constitution, but I dissent from that opinion."

This was the only allusion to the Ohio senator during the afternoon, and it was cheered boisterously.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The president said in his letter of acceptance that 'the laboring man wants a short day, instead of a short dollar.' Well, my friends, if I had a blackboard here I would just write three things on that blackboard. I would write, first of all, that the laboring man wants a short day; then I would write under it that a republican senate refused to pass an eight-hour law; and then I would write under that, 'Sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.' (Applause). If the laboring man wants arbitration as a means of settling differences between labor and capital he is told as long as he has a full meal he does not need anything else. If the laboring man protests against government by injunction the only answer he gets is a 'full dinner pail.' If the laboring man points out that the republican party has been in power for four years and has made no effort to protect the laboring man from government by injunction his only answer is an appeal to his appetite.

"My friends, if the republican party wants to make its full-dinner-pail argument let it go into the anthracite coal regions, where the operatives get less than $250 a year. This morning's paper, this morning's republican paper, contains the statement that the wages paid to miners will in some instances average less than $250 a year. Why, my friends, that will not give the laboring man one full dinner pail a day, and he ought to have three. (Applause). I am afraid that when the republican party was not looking the lid of that dinner pail flew off and some coal got into the bucket, and I understand it is coal that weighs nearly twice as much per ton as the law requires, and the republican party, when it goes to blow it out, will have to do it with powder that is sold to the miners at $2.75 a keg, when it is only worth $1.50. No, the dinner-pail argument will not last; the laboring man will not be deceived by any attempt to argue with him that all he needs is a full meal."

MARCUS DALY ILL.

New York, Sept. 15.—Marcus Daly, the millionaire copper mine owner of Montana, is very seriously ill at the Hotel Netherland in this city. Mr. Daly arrived here on the Etruria a week ago and has since been in a condition of much suffering, occasioning anxiety to his friends and business associates. His ailment is heart trouble. He was reported somewhat better today.

WILL WORK FOR THE BOERS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15.—Sibrant Wesselius, as chairman of the committee on organization, today sent out a call for a meeting to be held in Chicago, September 25, at which time the American Transvaal league is to be launched as a national organization. The objects as set forth are "to promote and secure peace for the South African republics; to spread information regarding the cause and create sentiment against the war; to raise funds for the cause; to procure a tender of kindly offices of the United States to end the war."

FAMOUS WOMAN COMING TO FT. WAYNE

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, the Most Accomplished Reader in the Country, to be Here Tuesday Night.



MRS. JESSIE ELDRIDGE SOUTHWICK.

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, who is to appear in Fort Wayne Tuesday, September 25, under the auspices of the Southwick club, an organization of Mrs. Ormsby's pupils, has but few equals as a dramatic reader. She is considered by many the finest reader on the American stage. Of a fine and queenly presence, her voice thrilling and magnetic and under complete control, she electrifies her heroes. Besides a pleasing personality, grace, and a remarkable power of conception and dramatic action, she possesses thorough culture and an acute and delicate appreciation of the lines recited, which makes it a delight to listen to her.

Mrs. Southwick brings to her work the preparation and equipment of many years of practical experience in the Emerson college of oratory, Boston, where she has been instructor in dramatic and Shakespearian interpretation; also at Wellesley college, at the National and the Virgina Schools of Methods, and at other institutions where she has lectured upon all aspects of literary interpretation.

The club is proud to introduce Mrs. Southwick to Fort Wayne, as she adds another star to the constellation which it has been their pleasure to present to lovers of good literature in this city. Frederic M. Blanchard, Henry Lawrence Southwick, Jessie Eldridge Southwick are artists of which any organization might be proud. They represent various types, each having no superior in their peculiar line.

GAVE A BANQUET.

Col. George D. Ohneck, of the Randall hotel, today gave a dinner in honor of the national officers of the Union Veteral Legion and members of the local committeees in charge of the recent encampment arrangements. Those present were Gen. W. R. Wooters, of Philadelphia; Thomas J. Hubbard, of Philadelphia; John N. Reber, of Philadelphia; Ford Smith, of St. Louis; Col. Ettinger, of Paterson, N. J.; Gen. H. C. Zollinger, Capt. A. H. Dougall, P. A. Randall and G. D. Ohneck, of this city, and John Otto, of Auburn.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS ILL.

Kendallville, Ind., Sept. 15.—Special.—Hon. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who was to have addressed a democratic meeting here last night, was unable to appear owing to illness. Col. F. J. Probst, of Chicago, and Judge Samuel M. Hench, of Fort Wayne, made effective speeches to a large crowd.

ARE SOON TO WED.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith A., to Mr. Hugh G. Keegan. The ceremony will occur at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Yarnelle, 282 West Wayne street, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 6 o'clock p. m. Mr. Keegan and Miss Yarnelle are each prominent in Fort Wayne social circles, and are most widely and favorably known. Mr. Keegan is an attorney of unusual promise and is at present chairman of the republican county central committee. His intended bride has been active in church and musical circles and is richly gifted as a vocalist.

Mrs. George Wyatt has returned from a two weeks' visit with her mother in Van Wert, O.

There will be a republican rally at the republican Sixth ward headquarters, corner Broadway and Creighton avenue Monday evening. The Keystone quartet will sing and Homer C. Hartman will deliver an addess. A republican club for the Sixth ward will be organized.

Miss Lena McKenzie, of Garrett; Miss Erma Clark, of Columbia City; Harry Yeddis, of New Haven, and Guy Deal, of Kendallville, are new students who have entered the International Business college for a course.

JAPAN IS STOLID

NOT ENTHUSED OVER WORK OF HER ARMY IN CHINA.

DISTRUSTFUL OF THE FUTURE

WILL PLAY HER PART TO THE END THIS TIME.

WILL FIGHT IF NECESSARY

PURPOSES: PRESERVATION OF CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Yokohama, Aug. 8.—The absence of anything like enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese over the good work which their army has done in China is attracting universal comment. The news of the fall of Pekin caused scarcely a ripple of excitement. The determining cause is undoubtedly the deep-seated distrust of the outcome of the Chinese complications and popular convictions that its results will be humiliation like that forced on the nation in 1895. There, is however, a decided resolve that the slightest attempt to trifle this time will be resented with all the force that a self-respecting nation can muster. Japan wants no territory as a reward, but will insist first of all upon the preservation of the integrity of China, not with any desire to form an alliance with the latter as a menace to the west, but rather as the fulfillment of the national hope that China shall become a corporate member of the body of civilized powers as Japan herself has become. She deems it a reproach that the oldest power in the world should be allowed outside the pale of the world.

Another imperative demand will be a guarantee by the powers of Japan's paramount influence in Korea as shall effectually prevent any encroachment thereon by Russia and thus remove all possibility of a future clash with that power.

Apart from the manifestation of good feeling which has come the fraternization of the Japanese and Russian troops in China, a strong conviction has arisen that Russia's power has been overrated and Japan's confidence in herself in the event of a conflict has been correspondingly increased.

Marquis Ito's long expected manifesto placing himself at the head of a new party has appeared. It is especially notable, owing to the fact that its paramount issue is the promotion of civil service reform. It will be interesting to note whether a party based upon a single plank can sustain itself.

It it can, it will be the most signal victory Japan has gained in its extraordinary history.

According to a Nagasaki paper a Japanese company has signed a contract with the American authorities in the Philippines to supply 60,000 tons of Japanese coal for the use of the American men-of-war.

APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

The Hague, Sept. 15.—The Boer delegates, Messrs. Fischer, Woolmarans and Wessels, have addressed an appeal to all nations for intervention in South Africa. After expressing the conviction that the nation of the Transvaal was only proclaimed with the object of enabling Great Britain to prosecute the war in inhuman manner contrary to international law, and to mercilessly pursue as rebels exhausted combatants hitherto recognized as belligerents, the appellants declare that, with God's help, this will never be attained. They assert that the South African republics have shown themselves to be worthy of liberty and that they will continue to struggle to the last breath against Great Britain's attempts to annihilate their existence as a free people. The appeal concludes as follows:

"In the name of justice and humanity we appeal to all peoples to come to our aid in this supreme moment and save our country. We commit ourselves to God, trusting that our prayers will be heard."

MRS. BENNETT DIES IN LIMA.

A telegram to the Sentinel this afternoon states that Mrs. Rosana Bennett died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Woodworth, in Lima, Ohio, at 1:30 o'clock today. The deceased formerly resided in this city, going to Lima several years ago with Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth when that gentleman went there to take charge of the blacksmith shops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road. No information concerning the funeral or the place of interment has been received at this hour, but it is presumed that the remains will be brought here for burial.

Hon. S. M. Hench is at Churubusco, where he delivers a speech to a democratic meeting today.

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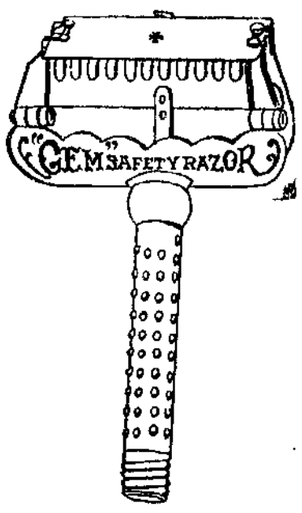
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PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

TO PLAY DAYTON.

A POST-SEASON SERIES IS BEING ARRANGED.

DISCUSSING THE CONDITIONS

DOUBLE-HEADER TOMORROW ENDS THE SEASON.

MANSFIELD WILL PLAY HERE

MANAGER STROBEL PLAYS THE BABY ACT—GOSSIP.

The Inter-State championship season ends tomorrow with a double-header, but this does not mean there will be no more ball games. In fact there will probably be more interesting contests than any that have recently been played in this city. Arrangements are now being discussed for a post-season series between the champion Daytons and the Fort Waynes, who finished second. Mr. Mautner had a telephone talk with Manager Armour and it was agreed the games would be played if satisfactory dates can be agreed upon. It is probable if the series is arranged that the teams will be kept intact until October 1, playing exhibition games in surrounding towns on week days and then playing Saturdays and Sundays in Dayton and Fort Wayne. The teams will not play each other in the smaller cities. contests between the champions and Hoosiers to be waged in the homes of the two clubs. Dayton has not played here since July 3 and there is every reason to believe that there would be big crowds out to see the games, as local "fans" believe Fort Wayne has Dayton beaten to a finish in ball-playing. If a series is arranged the first games will probably be played next Saturday and the Sunday following.

INTERSTATE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dayton	88	43	.672
Fort Wayne	82	53	.607
Toledo	78	60	.565
Wheeling	75	58	.564
Mansfield	70	65	.519
Anderson	57	75	.432
New Castle	45	91	.333
Marion	43	89	.320

INTER-STATE GAMES.

NEW CASTLE, 6; ANDERSON, 2.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 15.—Score:

N. Castle.. 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 *— 6
Anderson.. 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0— 2

Batteries—Wadsworth and Graflius; Fisher and Ryan. Hits—New Castle, 7; Anderson, 8. Errors—New Castle, 2; Anderson, 3.

TOLEDO FORFEITED.

Marion, Ind., Sept. 15.—Manager Strobel took the Toledos home Thursday night and they did not appear for an advertised double-header yesterday. Umpire Johnstone gaving both games to Marion, 9 to 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	69	45	.605
Pittsburg	67	50	.573
Philadelphia	59	55	.518
Boston	55	59	.482
Chicago	57	62	.479
St. Louis	53	61	.465
Cincinnati	53	63	.457
New York	49	67	.423

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New York, 5; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	80	51	.611
Milwaukee	75	57	.568
Indianapolis	69	61	.531
Detroit	68	66	.507
Kansas City	65	68	.489
Cleveland	62	71	.466
Buffalo	60	75	.444
Minneapolis	53	83	.390

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 1.
Cleveland, 5-6; Minneapolis, 2-10.

AUBURN BEATEN.

Manager Miller took the Fort Waynes to Auburn yesterday and with Brashear and Harper doing the twirling won a rather easy victory. Ed O'Meara went up from here and caught Vickers, and had the battery received even fair support the score might have been much closer. Score:

Fort Wayne 1 1 2 1 0 3 1 0 0—9
Auburn ... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0—5

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hume, of Medina, Mich., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fitch, have returned home.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Wheat started the day strong and higher under the influence of higher Liverpool cables in the face of the weakness shown here yesterday and because of continued rains in the northwest. October opened ⅞@¾c higher at 76@76⅛c and sold to 76 @76⅜c. Buying was quite general on the opening advance, outside buying being greatly in evidence. Local receipts were 404 cars, 8 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 388 cars, against 648 last week and 1,007 a year ago. The short interest covered freely.

Reports of 300,000 bushels cash wheat sold to the seaboard were a help later and October advanced to 76⅜c, closing strong, 1c over yesterday at 76⅜c.

Corn was dull and rather easy despite the wheat firmness. October opened ⅛c higher at 39¼c and sold to 39¼@39⅜c. Receipts were 609 cars.

The close was easy, October ¼c lower at 39⅞c.

Oats were dull and featureless with an inclination towards easiness. October opened ⅛c higher at 22c, but soon dropped back to yesterday's closing price. Receipts were 363 cars.

There was some cessation in the recent liberal selling of provisions while the demand for shipments continued. The market in consequence was steady though dull. October pork opened 5c higher at $11.45; October lard 2½c higher at $6.75 and October ribs 2½c higher at $7.25 and products keeping close to opening figures.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Sept., 76@76⅛c; Oct., 76⅜c; Nov., 77⅛c.

Corn—Sept., 40⅜c; Oct., 39⅞c; Nov., 36½c.

Oats—Sept., 21⅜c; Oct., 21¾@21⅞c; Nov., 21¼c.

Pork—Sept., $11.95; Oct., $12.00; Jan., $11.32.

Lard—Sept., $6.77½; Oct., $6.77 ½; Dec., $6.60; Jan., $6.67½; Nov., $6.75.

Ribs—Sept., $7.60; Oct., $7.27½; Jan., $6.02½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.55; Cash S. W., $1.54; Sept., $1.55; Oct., $1.51.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.50@5.90; poor to medium, $4.40@5.35; stockers and feeders weak, $2.80@4.65; cows, $2.80@4.35; heifers, $3.00@5.25; canners, $2.25@2.80; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $5.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.35@5.15; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.30; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 6,992. Heavy packers weak to 5c lower; others steady; top, $5.60. Mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.52½; good to choice heavy, $5.05@5.45; rough heavy, $4.85@5.00; light, $5.10@5.60; bulk of sales, $5.05@5.35.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 15.—The market was broader and more active in the opening dealings than for a long time past. Fractional declines were general and were widest in the Grangers and some of the specialties. The market steadied somewhat after the opening when People's Gas hardened ⅛. Renewed offerings of the coalers and steel stocks turned the list sharply downward again. A large number of stocks lost nearly a point and Erie first preferred declined 2, Tennessee Coal 1⅝ and Lackawanna and Iowa Central preferred 1½ each.

The large decrease in surplus reserves shown by the bank statement brought a renewed drive by the bears and large selling orders were uncovered on the decline. Losses reached between 2 and 3 points in a number of the leading Industrials, Metropolitan, General Electric, Northwestern, Baltimore and Ohio preferred and Erie first preferred.

In the Grangers a few of the trunk lines and a number of other railroads the declines reached 1½ per cent. The list of losses reaching to a point was a long one. Bear traders covered in some stocks, but the pressure was continued in other points, making the closing active and weak generally at the lowest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.—Money on call nominally at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5¼ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅝ for demand and at $4.83¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83; silver certificates, 61½@63¾c; bar silver, 62¾c; Mexican dollars, 49¼c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Sept. 15.—Butter—Receipts, 3,251 pkgs; market steady, creamery, 16½@21c; June creamery, 16½@21c; factory, 14@16¼c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,036 pkgs; market strong; large white, 10⅞@11c; small white, 10¾@10⅞c; large colored, 10⅞@11c; small colored, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,579 pkgs; market steady; western, regular packing, at mark, 12@17c; western, loss off, 19c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined, firm; crushed, $6.35; powdered, $6.25; granulated, $6.15.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg.	104
Refunding 2s, when is., coup.	104½
U. S. 3s registered	110
U. S. 3s coupon	110
U. S. 4s registered (new)	134
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134
U. S. 4s registered (old)	114¾
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115¾
U. S. 5s registered	113½
U. S. 5s coupon	113½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 15.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, dec.	$5,220,075
Loans, inc.	7,022,600
Specie, dec.	2,691,100
Legal tenders, dec.	2,263,100
Deposits, dec.	1,063,500
Circulation, inc.	372,000

The banks now hold $20,836,175 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

CORBETT REACHES LONDON

DENIES THAT HE ELOPED WITH MARGUERITE CORNEYLE.

Declares His Wife Knows Why He Left This Country and Wishes Her to Tell the Truth.

London, Sept. 15.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, and George Considine, his manager, arrived in London today. Marguerite Corneyle and her mother occupied a seperate compartment on the same train. Corbett went direct to the Hotel Cecil and the Corneyles went to a private hotel in the West End. Corbett said:

"No one, aside from my wife and Considine, knows why I came to Europe. I have good reasons, and if my wife wants to tell the truth I am perfectly willing she should do so. It is her turn."

When questioned concerning his plans for the future Corbett replied:

"I am liable to leave London at any moment and you may be sure no one will know when or where I go. If I had eloped with Miss Corneyle I would not leave here and go to a separate hotel as soon as I arrived here. If any one thinks I did elope time will undeceive them. It's all nonsense and no one knows it better than my wife."

WILL ELECT OFFICERS.

The Ministerial association will again convene on Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Berry street M. E. church, after a vacation of six weeks. At this meeting the association will be reorganized and ministers who have recently come to the city are especially invited to attend. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other matters of business will come up for consideration.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The third of the Saturday afternoon golf contests, which are being held by members of the Fort Wayne Golf club at Hamilton's links, is in progress this afternoon. Sixteen gentlemen and nine ladies are entered in the contests, and among the ladies the game is particularly interesting, quite a number of them having tied scores. Among the gentlemen, Ben Woodworth leads by a comfortable margin. The contests close two weeks from today.

FENDER DID NOT WORK.

A valuable English mastiff dog, the property of William S. McLeod, of Washington boulevard, was killed on Jefferson street Friday evening, by the electric car that runs on that line. The car was running at a high rate of speed when the animal was struck, and the fender passed over him instead of picking him up. "Sport" was a great favorite among the children of the west end.

UNKNOWN TO EUROPEANS.

Little is known of the forbidden city in Pekin, for within the memory of man not half a dozen whites have entered it. All that is known is it contains the palace of the emperor and the famous coal hill. This immense heap of coal was accumulated for use in case the city was besieged. The hill is several hundred feet high and contains hundreds of thousands of tons of coal.—Chicago Record.

CHINESE TONGUES.

A Language for Every Day in in the Year May Be Had in the Flowery Kingdom.

A different language for every day in the year is the way the philological situation in China has been put, and it comes pretty near expressing the status in true nut-shell fashion. There is not, as a matter of course, actually 365 languages existent in the empire, dialects would be the more plausible manner of phrasing; still dialect, as we usually understand the term, is indicative of the manner of speech of the inferior class and not of the people of any given locality as a whole. In other words the mode of oral communication in vogue between those of the lowest grade of mentality, the upper or better class speaking a recognized language. Especially would this be supposed to prevail in an empire, the much vaunted civilization of which antedates the Christian era, and has so often been declared by enthusiasts of the antique as superior to our own.

The division between the superior and the inferior classes, the former speaking a language and the latter a dialect, is not known in China. The main body and staple of the spoken language of the most refined and learned classes is the same as that of the coolies, laborers and boatmen. A section of a province, often a locality not much, if in fact any, greater in area than an ordinary township with us, has its own vernacular which everybody speaks, and to use any other means of oral communication would simply be as attempting it with a mere self-invented gibberish. Practically, every man, woman and child in the place knows nothing else than the one lingo to which they are born. Drop one of them down in another village twenty miles distant, and nine times in ten, he could no more comprehend, or be comprehended, through speech than if suddenly transported to Berlin, Paris or New York. Some words in one place, and possibly parts of sentences, might perchance have a familiar sound in the other, but while the Chinaman is, of all human creatures, the most indirect, he is at the same time the hardest individual imaginable to attempt to make understand anything by inference. He has to be approached with every regard for directness of expression, and will misconceive a meaning upon the slightest pretense. This is true of him in his intercourse with foreigners is equally so as to his own kind. A Chinaman, no matter what his standing and accomplishments, who could travel a hundred miles in his own country, and be able to hold converse with the people in the various villages through which he passed would be a rara avis surely.

Upon my arrival in Hong Kong from Australia, desirous of securing a good Chinese servant, the wish was made known to an European official to whom letters had been presented, and who had been aware of my coming through cable advices some time previously. Anticipating some such request inquiry had been made with the result that a "boy" had been engaged, conditionally, upon his proving acceptable. He turned out to be the twenty-year-old son of one of the richest Chinese merchants in the colony.

Doubtful that a boy of such parentage would fill the bill there was reluctance to taking him. At this the father presented himself. A large and fine-looking person, in imposing attire, he was the last sort of a man, judging from appearance, one would suppose actuated by the desire to place his son and heir in a position of personal servitude, especially to a foreigner. But he was, and very earnest about it.

The assurances were profuse that Whan would prove all that any master could possibly expect. Should there, however, be any dereliction, authority was freely accorded to club him, or in any other way suggesting bring him to a proper sense of his duty. The father spoke English fluently, and was so persuasive and persistent that the bargain was struck; the terms $4 a month and Whan find himself. That is, sleeping quarters and food. None of the ships plying the eastern seas charge for the transporting of native servants, and, as they have native crews, there is always a plentitude of native food to be had.

The European master, as a rule, tips the cook's galley for such as his "boy" may need on a voyage, and the sleeping place is on deck or below with the steerage passengers. Ashore, the "boy," in attending upon his master's wants, makes himself "solid" with the culinary department and sleeps everywhere, on a mat in front of his master's bedchamber as likely as anywhere.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

It was the opportunity for assimulating the English language through months of contact with Europeans who are not natives—that was the father's object in placing his son in my service. Imbibing, not only the speech, but the manners of those with whom he would have much to do in coming years, for Whan was to succeed his father is a business no uncommon items of which were the purchase of American flour and American oil by the shipload.

Whan speedily demonstrated an aptitude and capability rendering him perfectly fitted for the place he filled with me, and during the long time he served in it there never was an occasion to reprove him. But, aside from his being invaluable as an attendant in anticipating and providing for my personal comfort, he was of no use whatever. We left Hong Kong by steamer one day and arrived at Amoy the next, and Whan could no more communicate with the natives in their own tongue than could we. This holding good as to the higher class of which he was by birth, as well as the coolie or lower class of which he, in a certain sense had, by occupation become.

"Pidgin" English, which was our sole means of intercourse with the Amoyans, was Whan's only recourse in holding communication with his fellow countryman. When he did not find them up in "Pidgin" he would as well have used Choctaw as Hong Kong Chinese in attempting to secure information or convey any want he wished to make known. So it was all the time with him, once away from his own locality, he was wholly at sea as regarding a comprehension of Chinese "as she is spoke" in China as a whole.

COGNATE LANGUAGES.

Of what may be said to be languages proper, in that they are not mere colloquial dialects or patois, but spoken by those in the highest ranks just as by the common people, there are no less than eight, not counting Mongolian or Manchurian. There are Mandarin, Ningpo, Shanghai, Hainanese, Swatow, Amoy, Hakka and Cantonese. The eight, to a large extent, constitute the bases upon which the 350 or more other modes of speech are builded Dialects, as has been previously remarked, do not convey exactly the adequate conception of the latter in composition or construction. They are by no means merely dialectic varieties of some other languages, but, in effect, are themselves distinct languages, each one of many and widely differing languages which to wipe out would be to re-enact Babelistic conditions. As Carstair Douglas, than whom there was no higher authority, put it: "They are cognate languages, bearing to each other a relative similarity to that which subsists between the Arabic, the Syriac, the Ethopic and other members of the Semtic family; or again, between English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, etc."

Not one of the inhabitants from Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Foo-Chow or Amoy could understand those form the others any more than a Londoner could a Berliner, or a Parisian a Dutchman, or a Spaniard an Italian. They may be, and are, all Chinese in the sections of the empire named, but in every instance the language is a radically different Chinese. Some 30,000,000 speak Cantonese, about as many Hakka, half the number Amoy, a third Foo-Chow and so on through the almost interminable list. Manchurian is the newest, or youngest, of the lot and is the court or official language of the empire. In parts, connected or disjointed, as the case may be, it is in one way or another spoken in 15 of the 18 provinces.

To the average man there is no recognition of its being the same speech in any two of them. Bell, who devoted upward of a quarter of a century to the attempt to bring some of the main languages into a single system for the purpose of comparison and analysis, enabled something of an idea of the complexities of the situation by showing the number of arbitrary syllables there are in about a dozen of them. Cantonese, for instance, has 780, Hakka 700, Pekingese 430, Foo-Chow 786, Hankow 316, Yangchow 415, Wenchow 452, Amoy 846, Swatow, 674, Ningpo 444, and Shanghai 660. Over 6,000 wholly arbitrary syllables, in these alone, to commit to memory, and this tremedous mental feat accomplished, the philological scholar is only about a thirtieth of the way through his task of mastering the speech of the empire in entirety.

In Chinese nouns are undeclinable, free from gender and case; adjectives have no degrees of comparison; verbs no voice, mood tense, number or person. There is no recognizable distinction between nouns, adjectives and verbs. In his dictionaries the Chinaman uses no alphabet, but, recoursing to over 200 odd key words, he arranges them by the termination of their sounds; per example, wing, ting, sing, etc., all coming under one head.

While "Pidgin" (which means business) English is the despair of philologists it is a veritable God-send to everybody else who has occasion to "open his head"—as the saying goes—in China. And to none is it so more than to the Chinese themselves. It is the general belief that "Pidgin" is the mainstay of foreigners in the Celestial empire; that without it the great majority of them would be wholly debarred from personal relations with the natives. In this the popular impression is a correct one, but, when associated with it is the assumption that "Pidgin" is used only for the inter-community of foreigners and natives, then there is the biggest kind of a mistake made.

As a matter of fact the Chinese resort to it in equal avidity with the foreigners, and, being so many more of them, their use of the nondescript tongue is inestimably wider extended. Without it they would frequently be deprived of communication with their fellows. Indeed, a great many Chinamen, orginally strangers to the treaty or others ports where they have located in business or are in service, never use their native language at all but depend entirely upon "Pidgin" English. Children in the same way grow up to employ nothing else. There are millions of Chinese who at the best can only talk broken Chinese.

"Pidgin" is remarkable for its simplicity, yet at the same time most peculiar in the odd words which have crept into it, some of the Portugese mixing with the convoluted and indescribably contorted English, often in the most unique manner imaginable. Nevertheless, it is very rarely in the framing of a sentence that some word does not operate as a key to disclose the meaning sought to be conveyed. A little practice at catching the inflection or deflection, the interrogatory or the definitive, soon enables comprehension.

COBWEBS OBSTRUCT MESSAGES.

A peculiar but very serious difficulty besets the operation of telegraph lines in the Argentine Republic. The small spider, of the variety that spins a long cobweb and floats it in the air, is so plentiful there that the floating webs settle on the wires in enormous quantities. As soon as dew falls or a shower of rain comes up every microscopic thread becomes wet and establishes a minute leak. The effect of thousands and millions of such leaks is practically to stop the operations of the lines, and the government telegraph department, especially in Buenos Ayres, has been put to vast inconvenience by the cobwebs. A number of expedients have been tried, but to no avail.—Washington Times.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Bloemfontein, which under British rule, after reorganization is completed, will be the capital city of all the South African states, may be waited on by high municipal and historic destinies. At present it is rather a small town, but larger than Washington or Melbourne was a century ago, and is handsomely and healthfully situated. It has room to spread into a fair city and a dignified seat of magistracy.—New York Tribune.

Three hours in Detroit, 130 miles of water ride, and a delightful day's outing, all for $1.60 via Wabash R. R. and Steamer next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

LADIES' GARMENTS.

For Fall and Winter wear, made in up-to-date styles. See large line of sample goods at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. 27-tf

Rehling & Steger—Green Stamps.

DETROIT. For a delightful day's outing free from dust, smoke and cinders, take the Wabash Steamboat Excursion to Detroit next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. Tickets only $1.60 round trip. 2tf

Thomas Wetherill, of Kenton, Ohio, is spending a week with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lake.



"TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON,

Stole a pig and away he run." Tom probably yielded to an uncontrollable desire for a taste of fine pork. For lovers of choice pork products we have a toothsome and tempting array at all times that includes delicious young roasters, fine chops and loins, fresh hams and finely flavored sausages at bedrock prices.

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Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.

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CYRUS A. ROBBINS

RESIGNS HIS POSITION IN PENNSYLVANIA OFFICES.

WILL GO TO LIMA MONDAY

AND BECOME L. E. & W. TRAIN DISPATCHER.

ADAMS EXPRESS CHANGES

FRED MARKEY RESIGNS AND GOES IN FREIGHT HOUSE.

Cyrus A. Robbins, one of the best known and one of the most competent telegraphers in the city, retires from the Pennsylvania's employ this evening and next Monday morning he will become a train dispatcher on the Lake Erie and Western road, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio. Mr. Robbins is simply an operator at present and is only induced to make the change by the greatly increased salary and the reduced number of working hours it affords. He commenced railroading July 4, 1875, and has been constantly at it since, most of the time in the service of the Pennsylvania company. He came here nine years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are greatly attached to Fort Wayne and the people and regret the move, but as stated it is to better their financial conditions and they feel that they must make the change. The Lake Erie and Western road recently passed into the hands of the Lake Shore company and great improvements and changes are about to be made on the line. There will be, therefore, good opportunities for advancement for good men and this fact may have had some weight in inducing Mr. Robbins to accept the Lima job. The Sentinel believes that Mr. Robbins takes this view of the matter and if he has higher aspirations, it sincerely hopes they may be realized. No more worthy man lives.

JAPANESE IN MONTANA.

A correspondent from Helena, Montana, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that nearly 2,000 Japanese are employed as laborers by the railroads in that state. The Great Northern employs, 1,265; the Northern Pacific, 568 and the Oregon Short line, 135. If the investigation had been made before the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific discontinued extensive improvements double the number would have been found on these lines. The little brown men are gradually displacing white labor on the railroads in that state. They are employed under the contract system, and as they buy all their supplies elsewhere, contribute nothing to the state.

TAKES A BETTER POSITION.

Fred Markey, night transfer clerk for the Adams Express company at the Pennsylvania depot for six years, has resigned that position and this morning became check clerk in the Pittsburg freight house and will have charge of eight men. In making this change Mr. Markey not only secures a daylight job, but gets a much larger salary than was paid by the express company. Irwin Whitney has temporarily taken the position vacated by Mr. Markey. It is understood that he does not want to retain the position and that another man will be assigned to it in a few days.

TOLEDO'S BELT LINE.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Toledo Terminal railway company, which proposes to belt the city with a railroad thirty miles in length. Several Toledo capitalists are interested and it is understood the Pennsylvania railroad company is back of the enterprise. It is proposed to construct two bridges across the Maumee river and build docking to cost $2,000,000. Engineers will commence the preliminary survey Monday and it is the intention to have the belt completed by next November. The total cost of the road is estimated at $4,000,000.

THREE MEN HURT.

There were three accidents among Pennsylvania employes yesterday and today, one of them being quite serious. At 7:30 o'clock this morning Harry McFarland was climbing upon a car to set the brakes, when he lost his hold and fell to the track, striking his head on the rail. He was stunned but had presence of mind enough to roll over two or three times, and thus escaped the wheels, which might have killed him and badly crippled him. The accident occurred near the puzzle switch, east of Lafayette street, and the unfortunate man was placed on a switch engine and brought to the freight house and later taken to St. Joseph hospital. Dr. E. J. McOscar attended him and pronounced his injury serious. The left temporal bone was fractured and the side of the head and face was cut and bruised by coming in contact with the steel rail. Mr. McFarland came here recently from Cleveland. He is unmarried.

John W. Thompson, a car builder, is also under the care of Dr. E. J. McOscar. Yesterday, while at work in the east shops, a heavy timber fell upon his left knee, inflicting a wound of a most painful character and one which will disable Mr. Thompson for several weeks. He was conveyed to his home.

J. L. Stewart, also a shopman, had the third finger of his left hand crushed between two pieces of timber. The accident will lay him up for several days. Dr. E. J. McOscar is attending this unfortunate also.

CLERKS HAVE AN OUTING.

The fellow office men of Frank J. Greer gave that gentleman a surprise this afternoon, when they unceremoniously hoisted him in a 'bus and drove to a pleasant grove south of the city. There they are spending the hours most pleasantly, listening to Mr. Greer's story of his travels in Europe. The party is provided with refreshments and a lunch will be served just previous to the start for home at 6 o'clock.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

No. 9, the westbound Pennsylvania passenger train which is due here at 4 o'clock, was delayed by a couple of farmers near Maples last evening. The men were hauling logs and one of the teams became stalled on the tracks. Engineer J. A. Keplinger, who was at the throttle of the engine hauling the train, saw the obstruction on the track and managed to stop in time to avert an accident. The team hauling another wagon was unhitched for the purpose of helping the stalled team, but the horses became frightened at the train and ran away, followed by the driver. The frightened animals were brought back, however, and the wagon was removed from the tracks, but not until a delay of twenty minutes to the train had occurred.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

William Littlejohn, blacksmith in the Wabash shops, is sick.

Charles Hans, a blacksmith at the electric works, is sick and off duty.

Jacob Hilgeman has gone to Binghampton, N. Y., to install some electrical machinery.

Division Freight Agent W. A. Sprott, of the Wabash, was in the city this morning.

F. G. Withun, of the Wabash store room, will go to Toledo this evening to visit his parents.

W. F. Bradley, master mechanic of the Pennsylvania shops at Crestline, Ohio, is in the city today.

Theodore Dobler, clerk at the Pittsburg round house, is suffering from an abscess on his left hand.

It is reported that W. K. Vanderbilt is the largest individual holder of Pennsylvania railroad stock.

Jacob Waldschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, was taken sick yesterday and had to quit work.

George Clayton, northwestern passenger agent of the Wabash at Omaha, is reported critically ill.

C. T. Strawbridge has returned from a business trip to Cincinnati in the interest of the Bass company.

The Panhandle is building at its shops in Columbus 100 flat cars, two postal and ten baggage and express cars.

Machinist John Thompson, of the Bass works, went to Plymouth this morning to do some work on a steam plant.

Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, has returned from a several days' trip over the Buffalo division.

William Hayes, a Pennsylvania switchman, resumed work this morning. He had been enjoying a few days of rest.

After an illness of ten days, William Altekruse, a carpenter, resumed his position in the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson.

It is stated that the management of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western contemplates abandoning the dock at Toledo October 1.

C. A. Blount, William Clements and T. J. Reardon, of the Nickel Plate, are off duty, the two former on account of sickness.

Machinist Louis Seibt is in Ogdensburg, N. Y., starting up a steam plant, the engines of which were built by the Bass company.

W. R. Slaybough, a manufacturer of cider in northern Indiana, yesterday sent an order to the Bass works for an eighty horse power boiler.

The Pennsylvania will lay the portion of the Louisville between Franklin and Columbus with new steel weighing eighty pounds to the yard.

The Pittsburg shops are idle today, the boiler, machine and blacksmith departments the entire day and the planing mills and car shops this afternoon.

Joe W. Schneiders, who has been in the city spending his vacation, returns tomorrow to Chicago, where he has a position in the office of Superintendent Walton. His brother, B. H. Schneiders, who is connected with the Siemens-Halske company, has already returned to that city.

F. E. Crawford and J. B. Clifford, Pittsburg firemen, are off duty on account of sickness.

O. J. Wilson, store room clerk at the Wabash shops, has taken a few days' leave of absence and in company with his daughter has gone to Cleveland for a visit with relatives.

The Queen and Crescent will run a special train to carry the members of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, which holds its annual convention at Asheville, N. C., October 9 to 11.

Thomas Dryer, local engineer on the Pittsburg, has gone to Massachusetts in response to a telegram telling him of the dangerous condition of his brother, who resides in that state.

S. T. Shanklin, superintendent of the Missouri Pacific at Ossawatomie, has resigned his position after more than fifteen years in the service of the company and over forty years in railroad life.

Nickel Plate engine 105 has left the shops after thorough repairs. Engineer T. E. Short and Fireman J. Godfrey have resumed charge of this locomotive in the service on the Fourth district.

For the convention of the American Young People's Temperance union, to be held in Kansas City September 28 to 30, western roads have granted a rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan.

John Frase, who has been employed as caller of engine crews at night for the Nickel Plate, has taken a position as fireman on the road and an extra man has been assigned temporarily to the position of caller.

Dr. E. F. Wagner, of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, is in receipt of an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of the founding of the town of Johnstown, Pa., and is making preparations to accept. The affair occurs on the 5th of October.

Engine 33, bearing the name Choctaw and Oklahoma, is out being tested prior to its start for its new scene of labor. This is one of the old Pennsylvania engines which was too good to "scrap" and too little to longer perform the work required of locomotives on that road. It was sold to the Choctaw and Oklahoma company and placed in first-class condition for service.

M. C. Wright, machinist at the Wabash shops, will lead the meeting at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. tomorrow. Mr. Wright will return to Depauw university next Monday to resume his studies and the Wabash shop officials have allowed him leave of absence for that purpose. Mr. Wright will be accompanied to the university by his brother, O. K. Wright, who will enter the institution as a student also.

It is stated that the freight situation in the northwest is in a bad condition, worse, in fact, than it has been for several months. Flour rates are demoralized and there is a marked slashing in northwest bound business from the east. Lake and rail lines are squabbling among themselves and the lack of harmony in the relationship is largely responsible for the conditon of affairs.

The tenth international conference of the railroad departments of the Young Men's Christian association will be held this year in Philadelphia October 11 to 14. Delegates from all parts of the United States will attend and it is estimated that one thousand railroad men will be present. The Russian government will probably send two representatives, and it is expected that other foreign countries will do the same.

Mr. J. J. Wood, general manager of the Fort Wayne Electric company, has returned from Chicago, where he spent several days on business connected with his office. Mr. Wood has placed the plans for the steel structural work of the new shops with the steel manufacturers and is expecting bids next week. The brick work will probably be done by some Fort Wayne man and the plans and specifications have not yet been placed in their hands. There is time enough for this, however, after the steel contracts have been placed.

Commissioner Donald and Secretary Fort, of the Central Passenger association, have issued a circular to counteract the wild statement sent out from Chicago regarding a crush at the joint ticket agency on the return of the G. A. R. people. They say that every means was adopted to insure ample protection and quick service. Thirty clerks were employed in a large room, with a counter sixty feet in length, and 1,000 tickets an hour could be readily stamped. The report sent out from Chicago was much more sensational than correct.

Largest stock of Phonograph Records at Meyer Cycle Co.

New Brunswick has large areas of fine soil, but until recently farming was neglected for lumbering and shipbuilding. Now more attention is being paid to it and the establishment of creameries and chees factories is rapidly making the province a dairying country. Both cheese and butter are now exported to the United Kingdom, and this is a trade which is certain to grow.

OPPOSE STREET SPRINKLING

C. S. BASH GETS SOME DATA FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

Mayor Perry Says That Asphalt is Destroyed When Sprinkled Too Much—Notes.

There has been complaint for a year or more that the asphalt streets are too heavily sprinkled and many times has the board of works been appealed to. Mr. C. S. Bash wrote a letter to Mayor George R. Perry a few days ago making inquiry about Canal street in that city, which he had seen and apparently was as good as new. Mayor Perry made reply that some time ago repairs on the street had been made and sprinkling had been prohibited, the result being that the asphalt lasted much longer and repairs were not now so often necessary. Mr. Bash requests the board to make an order prohibiting heavy sprinkling on Columbia street, believing that the property owners would then get the full return for money expended in constructing costly pavements. The board has the matter under consideration.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Contractor C. E. Moellering informed The Sentinel this morning that he intended to begin at once work on Thomas street and would have the pavement finished before cold weather sets in. The Kendallville contract has been finished by C. E. Moellering & Co. and Mr. Henry Gerberding will superintend the construction of the Thomas street pavement.

LOUBET FIXES BOUNDARY.

Paris, Sept. 15.—President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republics is formed by the Cordillera of the mountains setting out from Punta Mona, on the Asiatic and crossing northwards the valley from Rio Tarina to Rio Sixola, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Afterwards the boundary follows a line between Chiriqui Viejo and the Gulf of Dulce, finding at Punta Burica, on the Pacific. The islands east and southwest of Punta Mona, near the coast, belong to Colombia, and those further away from the continent lying between the Mosquito coast and the Isthmus of Panama are also Colombia territory as well as the islands situated east of the Burica islands and including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

FOURTEEN LIVES ARE LOST.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 15.—Tales of widespread destruction wrought by Thursday's gale continue to pour in. Six vessels were wrecked near St. Pierre and six in Placentia bay. It is also reported that four were lost in Renew's harbor, two in the Straits of Belle Isle and four near Cape Bonavista. Other parts of the island have yet to be heard from, the telegraph wires to remote points being down. Thus far fourteen lives are known to have been lost, and it is feared that the loss of life will prove to have been much greater, when full information is at hand.

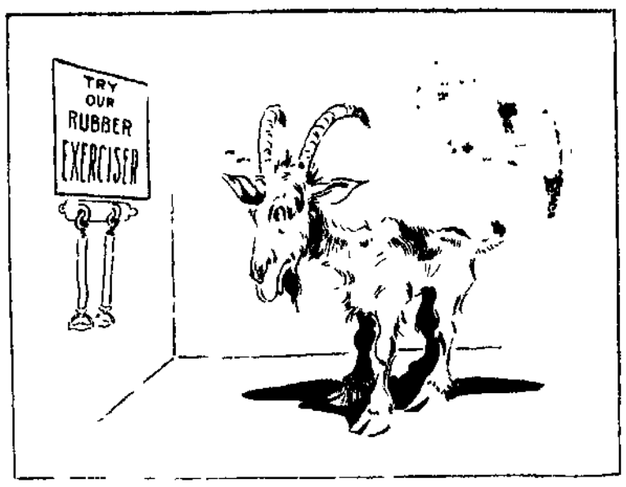
POLICE "BILLY" MAY GO.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—If the Boston police department should adopt the Japanese art of self-defense, or "science of killing with the hands," the policeman's club or "billy," which is forever causing trouble, could be done away with. This was clearly demonstrated this morning at an exhibition given at the bureau of criminal investigation by ex-Chief of Police John J. O'Brien of Nagasaki, Japan. Mr. O'Brien went to Japan to learn this art. He became so expert that he was engaged at Nagasaki to take charge of the police. A few months ago he decided to come to this country and introduce the system in police departments of big cities. Mr. O'Brien contends that thumb and fore finger, if scientifically used, will subdue an unwilling prisoner more quickly than a club brutally wielded. The Boston police commissioners are thinking seriously of adopting the system.

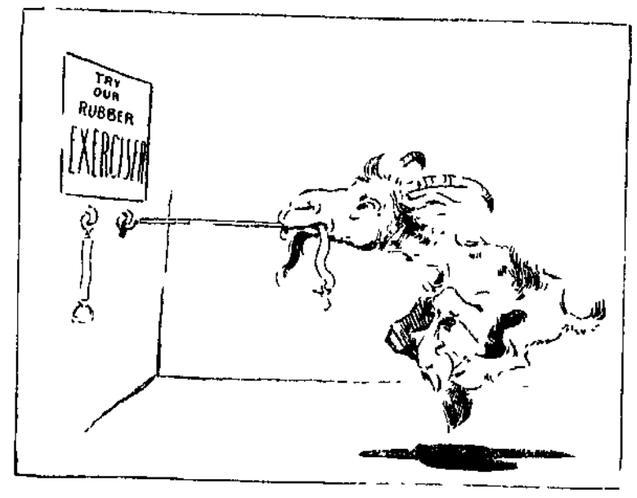
MANAGERS BORROW ACTORS.

Actors and actresses are frequently borrowed from another theater, with the mutual consent of the performer, not that there is a dearth of theatrical performers, for there are six or more applicants for every vacancy in a company, but perhaps a certain actor has been identified with a certain part and made a success of it at one time and consequently he is asked to resume his old connection with it, providing his present manager is agreeable to lend him, in which case the courtesy of the latter is acknowledged on the bills and programs in the well-known line "By the kind permission of Mr. So-and-So."—Pearson's Weekly.

A DECEITFUL WORLD.



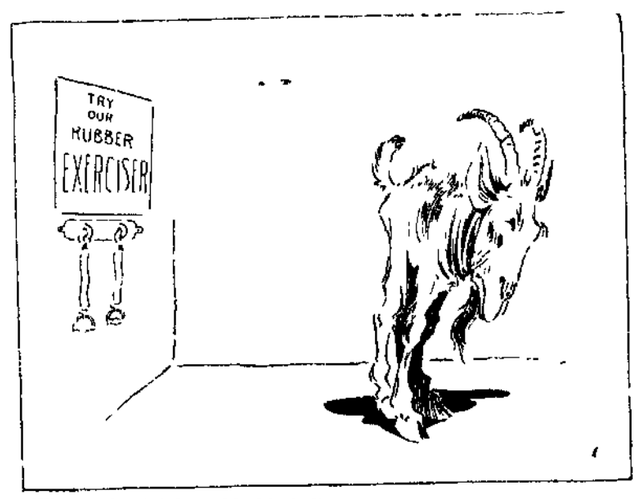
1—"Ah! There is some new peculiar kind of sausage."



2—"Hully gee! How this does stretch."



3—Wow!!



4—"What a deceitful world this is."

Buy Your Carpets in the Fall.

You can get the use of them in all the attractiveness of their newness, for many months before you open up your houses to the dust next summer.

Buying them in the spring you hardly get them down before you have to open up your windows, because of the heat to the dust of the summer months.

The new fall carpets are beauties.

POEMS IN WOOD

Is the only proper term to apply to many of the beautiful furniture novelties we are now daily opening up.

Leather chairs and couches.

Leather upholstering will be very popular this fall. Nothing wears like it; it doesn't fade; doesn't get filled with dust; is not hot and uncomfortable in warm weather; moth never troubles it, and it is luxurious in appearance. We show a very large assortment.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

Chinese Columbus

[Continued From Page 9.]

a number of surprising coincidences between the Mexican and Asiatic civilizations.

Of course, if old Hwui Shan's account of Fusang is correct, and that country is really Mexico, his five Buddhist missionaries left there could not be expected to change the physiological characteristics of the people, though the effect of religion, education and training is evident in a single generation of our own people. Nevertheless the Mayas, of Yucatan, closely resemble the Chinese. Some years ago an English company, endeavoring to start a sugar plantation in the colony of British Honduras, imported several hundred Chinamen, indentured for a number of years, to work their plantation. It was not long before these Chinamen disappeared. They had seen some of the Maya Indians, and discovering some similarity between them and themselves, had taken to the bush with them. Among the people inhabiting the lake city of Peten, on the southern border of Yucatan, the writer of this article discovered a Chinaman whom he did not distinguish from any of the natives, although he was generally called the "Chinaman." He was one of the survivors of the coolie traffic to British Honduras, and when questioned talked freely of the little he could remember of his past. He did not seem to be speculative enough to discuss any affinity between his own race and the Mayas, though he spoke their language, probably better than he did Spanish. He showed me the wooden outside door of a house which one of his countrymen had artistically painted with pigments and brushes of his own discovery and invention.

When we come to search the remains of the Toltecs, or whoever the builders of those cities were, now scattered in ruins throughout Lower Mexico and Yucatan, we find in many places the counterpart of such Buddhist temples as are found in Java and many other Asiatic countries to which the Buddhist religion was carried. M. Desire Charnay, in his "Ancient Cities of the New World," gives a drawing from a photograph of the "Temple of the Sun" at Palenque and opposite, a picture of a Japanese temple. The one is almost a counterpart of the other, but Mr. Charnay limits his remarks to asking how this resemblance is to be explained, and stating that a theory might be started with respect to the probable Asiatic origin of the Toltec tribes. In his beautiful work he does not appear to have any knowledge of Fusang and its historical discoverer, old Hwui Shan, or, if he does, he ignores him. He seems to believe that the Japanese carried on a steady traffic formerly on the coast of North America, "as also by fortuitous immigrations resulting from shipwreck." Later he compares the stucco bas reliefs on the ruined nunnery at Chichen Itza to Chinese carvings. These ruins are in the true country of the Mayas.

Elephants' heads on some of the American ruins have excited the wonder of all archaeologists. Where did they get the elephant? has been the universal query of them all. And there could have been but one place they could have got it from, and that is India. If we examine a drawing of the restored palace at Palenque and compare it with the temple at Boro Budo, in Java, we will find that they resemble each other. Waldeck found the old temples of Yucatan analogous to those of the Buddhist of Pegu, Ava, Siam and the Indian archipelago, with the same kind of niches in which the cross-legged god Buddha sits in Java.

In view of all this evidence it seems that we must accept Hwui Shan's discovery as that of America—his "Land of the Mulberry Tree" as Mexico, and that his five missionary Buddhists remained among the primitive races, teaching them the arts and religion which the Buddhist first carried into China. In the thousand years which intervened between Hwui Shan's discovery and the discovery made by Columbus, the Toltecs had ample time to build such cities as we find ruined throughout their land, making use of and improving upon, or modifying the things they learned from the Buddhists.

ROPES OF JET.

Among the novelties of dress that the summer girl carried away with her was the newest neck ornament, which consists of a "rope" of jet. There's always something, it seems, to wind about one's throat, and this rope is the latest, it having succeeded the chains of gold, silver and precious stones that were once fashionable, says the Baltimore News.

The jetted rope consists of a black silk cord almost covered with jet beads, crocheted or otherwise put on with strong thread in a spiral curve. The rope is long enough to go around the neck twice and is finished at each end with a tassel of jet.

Every maiden boasts a scarf either of liberty silk or of crape this summer. One has had few opportunities to see these, because the weather has opposed the wearing of any wrap whatsoever, but on the few cool evenings we have known there's been a gay display of liberty scarfs of blue, liberty scarfs of pink and very artistic and fetching liberty scarfs of black.

They are rather more ornamental than useful, perhaps, but they are like the boas of mousseline and chiffon one sees, they so bolster up the pride of their possessor that she seems in no danger whatever of taking a chill.

The economical maid can make herself a scarf of small cost of either point d'esprit, mousseline or liberty silk, if she's at all skillful, and very useful she'll find it when the nights grow cool—if they ever do.

ANOTHER YOSEMITE.

It has been proposed to park the region about Carter lake, in Oregon, one of the most remarkable bodies of water in the world. It fills a large, deep crater in the mountains, and the walls rise sheer to a dizzying height above the surface. In the Indian traditions it was the abode of dangerous monsters—creatures that doubtless symbolized the fear created in the minds of the savages by its wildness, but that, among the civilized, gives place to a sense of admiration for its sublimity. It would take little, if any, money to set aside this district for a park, and it is hoped that the measure offered for that purpose will be successful. We have allowed the vandal to despoil our wonderful natural scenery at his pleasure in the past. A growing sense of the fitness of things demands that his pernicious activities shall cease and that the great body of the people shall advantage by what is finest and noblest in the landscape as in the resources of the country.

Our finest and most impressive scenery is in the west, where the population is still sparse and where real estate values are still low. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the region about Crater lake has never been taken up. Those who have seen it declare it to be the scenic equal of the Yosemite, and to allow the chopper, the blaster, the shanty builder, the sign painter, the engine driver, to mar it will be to discourage visits to the place and to disgust and dishearten just the class of people who are most naturally drawn to the spectacle. In this country we have no immense private parks for titled aristocracy. Whatever is best is for the people. Let them take that best while it is still to be had and before selfish commercialism bars them from it. There should be a park in every state.

FACE DRAPES.

Besides being a protection to the complexion during the very sunshiny summer months, a veil is such a finishing touch to the toilette that many women do not consider themselves perfectly dressed without one. For these two reasons veils specially designed for this season of the year are a necessary and stylish dress accessory at the present time. So as to be a real protection, fashion sanctions a rather thicker style veil for general summer wear than the usual net ones, although these are worn, too, in the afternoons with dressy gowns. Among the latest and most desirable of everyday midsummer veils is a polka-dotted ecru, blond net, one of the kind that has been so popular for utility wear the last season or two. This one is unusually attractive from the tasteful simplicity of its dotted effect, an improvement upon the large patterned all-over designs of those of one or two seasons past. Another of white chiffon, with small black polka dot and satin band border is quite as thick and therefore protective, as the erstwhile favored plain black chiffon ones, yet is infinitely more dressy and becoming.

LIMITED QUARTERS.

Balmoral is not a large house; in fact, for a palace, a very small one. It is built in the usual style of Scotch houses, with thick walls, many turrets and entirely of gray colored stone. There is not much accommodation for a court. The sitting room and dining room allotted to the ladies in waiting are of modest dimensions, the entire space available in the castle being so limited that ministers are often requested not to bring a private secretary with them, and are continually obliged to transact business and correspondence in their bedrooms. Many of the bedrooms have no dressing room adjoining them.—London M. A. P.

UNNECESSARY.

Mrs. Slimson—Here, Willie, while I am away I am going to give you the key to the pantry just to show you I can trust you.

Willie (proudly)—I don't need it, mamma. I can pick that lock any day.

JAPAN: HEATHEN NATION

Puzzled by Many Religions, the People Have Drifted to Atheism and Agnosticism.

Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 14.—What does Japan believe? Is the pendulum of the educated classes, which, during the past few years, has swung so far toward atheism and agnosticism, now swinging in the opposite direction? Is the higher criticism of the west having a helpful effect upon the religious work of the foreigners in Japan? Is the acceptance of Darwinism by the Japanese to be frowned upon? All these are questions of grave importance to the missionary of today in the mikado's realm.

I have just had an interview with Rev. W. W. Curtis, now at Painesville, Ohio, who was for twenty years engaged in mission work near Tokio. He was there during the last war between the Japanese and the Chinese. He has watched the schools and colleges grow, is familiar with the workings of the government and army and knows whereof he speaks. It is remarkable, said he, the degree with which the Japanese keep their eyes on the west. The educated classes are just as familiar with our customs, beliefs and even our religious controversies as we are ourselves. Take, for instance, the Briggs heresy trial of a few years ago, or the more recent controversy over Dr McGiffert's book. "Apostolic Age," the Japanese will be found weighing the arguments of the scholars just the same as would the students at Oxford, Bryn Mawr or Yale.

The Christian religion, however, not being the one under which they were reared, seems to be less sacred to them and when, after learning of so many different opinions, they feel at sea to know what to believe some drift to atheism and many more to agnosticism. Those at the imperial university are particularly likely to be agnostics. A number of the teachers, however, in the imperial university are Christians from the United States, but many more are natives or foreigners from other countries.

In the Christian schools taught by missionaries only are often found students who, although they desire to accept Christianity, are inclined to depart from the orthodox. These students, like all educated Japanese, are ever ready to argue a point with their teachers. The students are found doubting the doctrine of the "immortality of the soul," the doctrine of the "divinity of Christ," and the "miraculous birth of Christ." This has been the tendency of the students for the past decade. Is the pendulum swinging in the opposite direction? Mr. Curtiss says he believes it is.

However, in belief it is not likely the Japanese will ever adhere to what we might term the old-time orthodoxy in America. Mr. Curtiss says that in his opinion a majority of the leaders of thought among the Japanese Christians believe in the evolution theory and accept the Darwinian idea of man's origin. The theory of evolution is easy for the Japanese to accept, as it is not wholly out of accord with the religion of their ancestors and of the country in general. If the missionary can get the Japanese to accept the fundamental principles of Christianity otherwise, he is not inclined, as a rule, to worry over the natives' belief in evolution. The books of Robert G. Ingersoll were translated into the Japanese language but did not find a very ready sale among the educated classes.

It has been up and down with the missionary in Japan. Previous to the year 1859 it was as dangerous a task to attempt to teach the Christian religion in Japan as it would be today in some parts of China. There was a saying among the Japanese that even should the Christians' God come among them they would behead Him. That was in the days when the government of Japan was an absolute monarchy. Today free religious belief is accorded to every resident of the empire. No more of the old signs which read "Beware of the Christians" are seen in public places. Verbeck, the Dutch Reformed church missionary, was among the first to gain the confidence of the Japanese. He was made a government interpreter and away back in the sixties was given the rights of a citizen of that country. All other foreigners then and since have had to have passports.

Since the revision of the treaty about a year ago the Japanese have been particularly friendly to foreigners from the United States. For many years the missionaries have advocated the revision and have assisted the Japanese in many ways. In years past when Japan would be on the verge of securing what she wanted and then would fail to secure it from foreign powers the cause of the missionaries would suffer. Of late years many Japanese papers of the higher class and some magazines have advised the young men of Japan to become identified with the Christian religion, whether they believed in it or not, "for," said the papers, "it is the best thing for our government." This simply shows the attitude of Japan toward the work of the missionaries. The newspapers have as great an influence in Japan as they do in the United States. They are often filled with discussions on religious topics.

The students of government schools and universities are exempt from being drafted into army service. This is not true of the strictly Christian schools. In time of war the students studying under the missionaries can be taken from their studies and placed in the army service. This is a ruling of the government in the days when Japan was unfavorable to the missions and the law has not been changed. For this reason the Christian schools are at some disadvantage, many of the students who wish to avoid army service going to the government universities. During the last war between Japan and China some of the soldiers were taken from the Christian schools. The principal Christian school of Japan is the Doshisha, in the sacred city of Kiyota, the old capital. Mr. Curtiss estimates that there about 500 missionaries in Japan at the present time, male and female. Many of these are single ladies. Then there are a large number of married people engaged in the work. Young men as missionaries are not so plenty.

It will be interesting to some to know that Sunday is a national holiday in Japan and has been since 1876.—W. Frank McClure.

COAL QUESTION VITAL.

The high price of British coal has had one immediate result, which every economist foresaw. It has opened a path for foreign competitors. Not only have the gas companies purchased from American mines; the admiralty is also a buyer. Welsh coal has been supplied so freely to our Continental neighbors that British warships have now to fill their bunkers with transatlantic fuel of an inferior grade. This is not business. Coal is only one commodity that has become dearer during the last few months. As it is a general necessity the result is most widespread. The unrest in the world of labor may be distinctly traced to this general dearness. With a diminution in the purchasing power of money a higher wage becomes necessary if the standard of living is not to be lowered. The man who works as hard this year as he did last year cannot all at once comprehend why he should not live just as comfortably now as he lived them. He will have to learn the lesson sooner or later, and adapt his expenditure to the income which, nominally the same, is in reality so much less in proportion as coal and other necessities are higher. It were best for him if he learnt the lesson without unduly kicking against the pricks. Railways have been hard hit by the advance in the price of coal. They have increased the rates for carrying it as compensation. But the larger revenues obtained from this source will certainly not cover the cost of a long and calamitous labor war. Railways may combine against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, but let them be warned at once against entering on a protracted struggle calculated to injure the whole industrial enterprise of the country. Railway directors and managers are in the habit of displaying a strong tendency to ignore public interests. The time is not opportune for a further development of this autocratic policy. With prices rising generally peace is wanted throughout industrial England—peace and good will, both on the part of master and of man—London Mail Editorial.

THE KANGAROO COURT.

The colored janitors of the court house in Los Angeles are all members of an organization that exists under the managerial appellation of "The Kangaroo Court." They have fun and incidentally do one another a good turn now and again.

Recently, however, says the Los Angeles Times, there came near being serious trouble behind their closed doors. But it was nipped in the half-bud.

For many weeks now—so the story goes—Jim Miller, the yard man, has been owing Jailer Murphy twenty-five cents, which has proved very difficult of collection. As a last resort Murphy told his creditor that, unless his claims were liquidated without further delay, the matter would be laid before the "Kangaroo Court."

The other day the threat was made good. The "colonel" of the "court" is Jim Brown, while Parker Scott does duty as "captain."

At noon "Colonel" Brown had the delinquent Miller on the carpet, and, being prepared to hear the complaint filed by the jailer, proceeded to shut the door. This seemed to Miller too much, as he was actually about to be "kangarooed," whereupon he picked up a large china plate in such a threatening way as to cause Brown to leap desperately at his throat and seize his arm.

A merry rough-and-tumble ensued until the lay members of the "court" intervened and caused a surcease.

Subsequently the "court" decided that Jailer Murphy must devise other means of recovering his two-bits. It was too small an item to mar the majesty of a "Kangaroo Court."

ANCIENT MEDICAL WORK

TRANSLATION JUST COMPLETED OF THE EBERS PAPYRUS, A TREATISE ON DISEASES THAT IS 7,000 YEARS OLD.

For 2,300 years Hippocrates of Kos has been known to the world as the "father of medicine." This distinction, however, has been wrested from the ancient Greek by the discovery and translation of an early Egyptian papyrus treating of the subject of medicine, with date so remote as almost to place Hippocrates within the ranks of modern physicians.

English medical literature is about to be enriched by the translation of this papyrus, generally admitted by Egyptologists to be the oldest book devoted to the science of medicine extant. The work is known to scientists as the Papyrus Ebers, and is supposed to have been written during the reign of Bicheres, a king of the fourth dynasty, 4688 to 4666 B. C. Thus the original document is nearly 7,000 years old and it contains the written genesis of the art of healing.

Although brought to light in 1873, no complete translation of the Papyrus Ebers has been made. The document is carefully preserved in the library of the University of Leipsic, and it remained for a Chicago man to make the first English and the only complete translation. The work was undertaken about a year ago by Dr. Carl H. von Klein, of Chicago, a well known student of the oriental languages and the author of a number of medical works, among them a book on the "Medicine of the Talmud." Dr. von Klein is a member of the various medical and scientific societies of the world and devotes his labors exclusively to the translation of medical works. His English translation of Papyrus Ebers, a volume of seven hundred pages, will soon be ready for the press.

Page 98 of the Papyrus Ebers is devoted almost entirely to remedies for household ills. Its contents clearly indicate that the ancient Egyptian housewife was beset with cares similar to those of the modern housekeeper. It reveals likewise the fact that woman early made use of cosmetics. The remedy given for the falling out of the hair is ascribed to the mother of King Teta of the first dynasty. The contents of page 98 are as follows:

Lines 1 to 2—Preparation to prevent mice from getting into articles.

Lines 3 to 6—Preparation to prevent hawks from stealing.

Lines 6 to 9—Preparation to prevent rats from eating corn in granary.

Lines 9 to 10—Preparation for killing lizards.

Lines 12 to 21—Preparations for making housekeeping pleasant, followed by a receipt for fumigation.

Instructions for the mixing of a compound containing dry myrrh, juniper berries, incense, mystic branches, buckshorn, nebat and raisins are given with the information that they are to be mixed and placed over the fire.

The author gives directions for a similar preparation to which is added honey, the whole to be boiled, mixed, and made into little pills, which are to be used by women for scenting purposes. Other pills concocted in a somewhat similar manner are for scenting the breath.

A tonic for the hair, a medicine for removing superfluous hair, and a hair dye complete the page.

To Egyptologists the story of the finding of Papyrus Ebers possesses all the characteristics of a romance. In the winter of 1872-73 George Ebers, of Leipsic, and his friend, Ludwig Stern, spent several months at Thebes in quest of rare documents. For a time the two scientists made their dwelling place in one of the tombs of Abd-el-Gurnah and associated daily with the Arabs of Luxor. A wealthy citizen of Luxor showed to Ebers the antiquities which he, little by little, had obtained from the fellah on the other side of the Nile, and at length revealed to him the fact that he was the possessor of a papyrus obtained from the same source.

Upon close inspection of the papyrus Ebers made the startling discovery that it was a document of great value and in an unusual condition of preservation. He longed to possess the document himself, but had not means to meet the demands of the owner, who was not altogether aware of its full value. However, receiving the financial assistance of Max Gunther, a wealthy Englishman, Ebers purchased the treasured papyrus and conveyed it to his home in Leipsic, there to study its contents at leisure. It was finally turned over to the library of the University of Leipsic for safe keeping. In order to better preserve the valuable antiquity, it was cut into twenty-nine pieces and each piece placed under a glass.

According to the statement of the Egyptian possessor, Papyrus Ebers was found in a tomb in the so-called El Assassif, a part of the Necropolis of Thebes, reposing between the legs of a mummy. Since the finder of the papyrus was dead, it was impossible to refer to the exact tomb which formerly contained the treasure.

When Ebers came into possession of the papyrus it consisted of a single, tightly rolled piece of the finest yellow-brown papyrus. The width of the document was thirty centimeters, and the length of the written part 20.23 meters. No other papyrus known to Egyptologists is better preserved, and not a single letter of the document is missing.

The text of this perfect ancient record is divided into pages, each of which is numbered. The page numbers are placed over the first line in the middle of each page and run from 1 to 110. Singularly, the numbers 28 and 29 are missing, although the text continues uninterruptedly. The omission is explained on the ground that the Egyptians considered 110 to be a perfect number, and by this means the writer was enabled to complete his book with the required number of pages.

Each page of the papyrus contains either twenty-one or twenty-two lines. With the exception of pages 3 to 21, which are considerably smaller, the pages are twenty-two centimeters in width. The script in which the papyrus is written is extraordinarily regular, and is partly in black and partly in red ink. This form of writing is known as the hieratic, and is one of the three forms used by the ancient Egyptians. The others are the epistolographic and the hieroglyphic.

The exact date of the writing of the book of which Papyrus Ebers is a copy is not known, but it is believed that it dates back to 4666 B. C., but when the papyrus was unrolled a calendar was discovered containing the following inscription:

"In the ninth year of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt [illegible] of the everlasting."

Before the last epithet is the framed name of a king whose identity is still in doubt. Dumchen, a recognized authority on Egyptology, believes that the author of the calendar did not insert the name of the reigning king, but that of Bicheres, of the fourth dynasty, who reigned 1460 years earlier. Dr. von Klein is of the opinion that the calendar calls attention to the date of transcription and that the original was written earlier.

[illegible] the twenty-eighth and sixth centuries B. C. the practice of embalming was in the hands of witches, etc. During this period the laws were so stringent that a person advancing a theory for the treatment of disease other than that established by the priests was put to death. Consequently the work, which bears the marks of the period of witchcraft, if written at all prior to the date named in the calendar, must have been written at least 1200 years before. This makes it highly probable that the original book was written during the reign of Bicheres, or at least 4666 B. C. At all events, the copy of the papyrus is itself the oldest medical work extant, and contains the historical genesis of medicine.

A large proportion of the diseases known to modern medical science are carefully classified and their symptoms minutely described by Papyrus Ebers. The prescriptions recommended are in many cases exactly the same as those given at the present time. The work mentions 700 different substances, the greater part of which are taken from the vegetable kingdom. Some metals and a considerable number of animal extractions were also used. Of the salts only natron 'saltpeter), common salt and sea salt are mentioned. The use of such ingredients as lizard's blood and pig's teeth are in some cases recommended.

The author of the work begins his treatise with an enumeration of the diseases of the abdomen. Universal remedies for headache and stomach troubles, which, as the author says, "the gods prepared for themselves," are also given.

Pages 88 to 101 contain formulas for diseases of the eye, remedies for bites of man or beast, dizziness, baldness, diseases of the liver, burning of the skin, gangrene, exorcisms at the outbreak of a fire, wounds, eruptions of the skin, bruises, weariness of the limbs, perspiration of the feet, sore toes, corns, trembling of the fingers, diseases of the tongue, toothache, headache, influenza, discharge of ears and diseases of women. Cosmetics and medicines to take out wrinkles are also given.

That the methods of diagnosis and treatment would be considered somewhat crude by modern physicians may be gathered from the following rules given for liver complaint:

Rules for rehet—that is, suffering in the pit of the stomach: When thou findest anybody with a hardening of his rehet and when eating he feels a pressure in his bowels, his stomach is swollen and he feels ill while walking like one suffering from heat in the back, then look at him when he is lying outstretched, and if thou findest his bowels hot, and a hardening in his rehet, this is a liver complaint. Then make thyself a remedy according to the secrets in botanical knowledge from the plant of chestnut and from the scraps of dates. Mix it and put it in water. The patient may drink it on four mornings to purge his body. If after that thou finest both sides of his bowels—namely, the right one and the left one—cool, then say of it, that is bile. Look at him again, and if you find his bowels entirely cold, then say to thyself, his liver is cleansed and purified, he has taken the medicine—the medicine has taken effect."

From the contents of Papyrus Ebers it is conclusively proved that the early Egyptian physicians were extremely superstitious, and especially the priest-physicians. The work gives various incantations, or formulas, to be chanted at the time of taking the particular prescription. These are in the nature of prayers to the gods that the medicine may work swiftly and well.

The Egyptians were not alone in this practice. It was customary with both the Babylonians and the Jews, and the Greeks were not wholly free from it. A survival of this ancient custom is found in Russia today, where the irregular physicians make it a practice to chant while medicine is being prepared and administered.

The discovery of Papyrus Ebers demonstrates that the Egyptians as early as 3,000 or 4,000 years before Christ possessed an astonishing knowledge of a great variety of remedies, and that their learned men could make observation of disease, combine complicated recipes and use them with judgment. According to this early writer there were three different classes of medical practitioners in Egypt at the date of the manuscript—namely: The real physician, the surgeon and the conjurers. The relative standing of the several classes is not known.

The origin of medicine is certainly to be looked for in the Valley of the Nile, and the Papyrus Ebers opens a wide era for the students of the history of medicine and pharmacology. The Egyptian physicians were well advanced in ophthalmology. The collection of Hippocrates, edited 4,000 years later, did not contain more eye diseases, although more clearly and more agreeably described. The number of diseases mentioned in the Papyrus Ebers, as well as the profusion of medicines prescribed, is a source of wonder to modern physicians. The ancient Egyptian physicians must have been experienced diagnosticians, who commanded a knowledge of prophylactic and cosmetic remedies.

The Egyptian oculist was renowned. In the third book of Herodotus is the following passage: "Cyrus sent to Amasis (B. C. 560) and bade him for an oculist—the best in the whole land of Egypt." Darius also sent thither for a body physician, and in the time of Tiberius and Nero Egyptian physicians regularly came to Rome, usually to heal skin diseases. Herodotus tells us that the Egyptian physicians were accustomed to practice specialties and that the country was full of physicians. Some confined their attention to diseases of the eye or head, others to the teeth, stomach and intestines.

Greece, long supposed to be the birthplace of medicine, is now known to have derived its knowledge from the Egyptians. Praxagoras, although from Kos, the town where Hippocrates was born and where the temple of Esculapius was built, lived in Egypt. He was the greatest symptomologist and diagnostician of his age. Hippocrates also went to Egypt for his medical training and on his return established a school of Greek physicians. Although the founder of the present system of pathology, his right to the title of "father of medicine" has been dissipated by the revelations contained in the Papyrus Ebers.

A REPEATER.

Dyspeptic Mother—My son, I have corrected you often for rapid eating. Now you have gobbled that banana at two bites; you will surely be ill. As punishment you shall not go out to play.

Penitent Son—Well, ma, if I eat another banana nice and slow mayn't I go then?

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

While most amusements in England have suffered from the war the Convent garden grand opera season, which has recently closed, has been very successful, and one result is that $75,000 is to be spent immediately upon the improvement of the stage.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

ENMITY OF THE NATURAL HEART FOR CHRIST—REMORSE AT THE LAST MOMENT WORSE THAN PHYSICAL PAIN.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The famous paintings in the picture galleries of Munich seem to have suggested the topic of this discourse, which Dr. Talmage sends from the quaint Bavarian town; but the theme which inspired the painter awakens in the great preacher thoughts of the redemption of the human race, which was the supreme design of that scene of suffering and death. The text is Luke xxiii, 33: There they crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left.

Just outside of Jeruselam is a swell of ground, toward which a crowd are ascending for it is the day of execution. What a mighty assemblage! Some for curiosity to hear what the malefactors will say, and to see how they will act. The three persons to be executed are already there. Some of the spectators are vile of lip and bloated of cheek. Some look up with revenge, hardly able to keep their hands off the sufferers. Some tear their own hair in a frenzy of grief. Some stand in silent horror. Some break out into uncontrollable weeping. Some clap their hands in delight that the offenders are to be punished at last. The soldiers with drawn swords drive back the mob, which presses on so hard. There is fear that the proceedings may be interrupted. Let the legion now stationed at Jerusalem, on horseback, dash along the line, and force back the surging multitude. "Back with you," is the cry, "Have you never before seen a man die?"

THE THREE CROSSSES.

Three crosses in a row. An upright piece, and two transverse pieces, one on the top, on which the hands are nailed, and one at the middle, on which the victim sat. Three trees just planted, yet bearing fruit—the one on the right bearing poision, and the one on the left bitter aloes; the one in the middle apples of love. Norway pine and tropical orange and Lebanon cedar would not make so strange a grove as this orchard of Calvary. Stand and give a look at the three crosses.

Just look at the crosses on the right. Its victim dies scoffing. More awful than his physical anguishes his scorn and hatred of Him on the middle cross. This wretched man turns half around on the spikes to hiss at the One in the middle. If the scoffer could get one hand loose, and he were within reach, he would smite the middle sufferer in the face. He hates him with a perfect hatred. I think he wishes he were down on the ground that he might spear him. He envies the mechanics who, with their nails have nailed Him fast. Amid the settling darkness, and louder than the crash of the rocks, hear him jeer out these words: "Ah! you poor wretch! I knew you were an imposter! You pretended to be a God, and yet you let these legions master you." It was in some such hate that Voltaire, in his death hour, because he thought he saw Christ in his bed room, got up on his elbow and cried out: "Crush that wretch!" What had the middle cross done to arouse up this right-hand cross? Nothing. Oh, the enmity of the natural heart against Christ!

WORLD'S UNBELIEF.

The word likes a sentimental Christ or a philanthropic Christ, but a Christ who comes to snatch men away from their sins — away with him! On this right hand cross to-day I see typified the unbelief of the world. Men say: "Back with him from the heart; I will not let him take my sins. If he will die let him die for himself, not for me.'" There has always been a war between this right hand cross and the middle cross and wherever there is an unbelieving heart, there the fight goes on. Oh, if when that dying malefactor perished, then that tree which yields poison would have budded and blossomed with life for all the world!

Look up into that distrusted countenance of the sufferer, and see what a ghastly thing it is to reject Christ. Behold in that awful face in that pitiful look, in that unblessed death hour, the stings of the sinner's departure. What a plunge into darkness! Standing high upon the cross on the top of the hill, so that all the world may look look at him, he says: "Here I go out of a miserable life into a wretched eternity!" One! Two! Three! Listen to the crash of the fall, all ye ages! So Hobbes, dying after he had 70 years in which to prepare for eternity said: "Were I master of all the world I would give it all to live one day longer." Sir Francis Newport, hovering over the brink, cried out: "Wretch that I am, whither shall I fly from this breast? What will become of me?"

ABYSS OF ETERNITY.

"Oh, that I were to lie upon the fire that never is quenched a thousand years, to purchase the favor of God and to be reconciled to him again! Oh, eternity! Oh, eternity! Who can discover the abyss of eternity? Who can paraphrase these words: 'Forever and forever?'" That right-hand cross—thousands have perished on it in worse agonies. For what is physical pain compared to remorse, at the last, that life has been wasted, and only a fleeting moment stands between the soul and its everlasting overthrow? O God! let me die anywhere rather than at the foot of that right-hand cross. Let not one drop of that blood fall upon my cheek. Rend not my ear with that cry. I see it now as never before—the loathsomeness and horror of my unbelief. That dying malefactor was not so much to blame as I. Christianity was not established, and perhaps not until that day had that man heard the Christ. But after Christ had stood almost nineteen centuries, working the wonders of His grace, you reject Him.

That right-hand cross, with its long beam, overshadows all the earth. It is planted in the heart of the race. When will the time come when the Spirit of God shall, with its ax, hew down that right-hand cross, until it shall fall at the foot of that middle cross, and unbelief, the railing malefactor of the world, shall perish from all our hearts? Away from me, thou spirit of unbelief! I hate thee! With this sword of God I thrust thee back and thrust thee through. Down to hell; down, most accursed monster of the earth; and talk to those thou hast already damned! Talk no longer to these sons of God, these heirs of heaven.

SON OF GOD.

"If thou be the Son of God." Was there any "if" about it? Tell me, thou star, that in robe of light did run to point out his birthplace. Tell me, thou sea, that didst put thy hand over they lip when He bade thee be still. Tell me, ye dead, who got up to see Him die. Tell me, thou sun in mid-heaven, who for Him didst pull down over thy face thy veil of darkness. Tell me, ye lepers, who were cleansed, ye dead who were raised, is He the Son of God? Ay! ay! responds the universe. The flowers breathe it; the stars chime it; the redeemed celebrate it; the angels rise on their thrones to announce it. And yet on that miserable malefactor's "if" how many shall be wrecked for all eternity! That little "if" has enough venom in its sting to cause the death of the soul. No "if" about it. I know it. Ecce Deus! I feel it thoroughly—through every muscle of the body, and through every faculty of my mind, and through every energy of my soul. Living I will preach it; dying, I will pillow my head upon its consolations—Jesus the God.

Away, then, from this right-hand cross. The red berries of the forest are apt to be poisonous, and around this tree of carnage grow the red, poisonous berries of which many have tasted and died. I can see no use for this right-hand cross, except it be used as a lever with which to upturn the unbelief of the world.

LIFE TO THE SOUL.

Here, from the right-hand cross I go to the left-hand cross. Pass clear to the other side. That victim also twists himself upon the nails to look at the center cross—yet not to scoff. It is to worship. He, too, would like to get his hand loose—not to smite, but to deliver the sufferer of the middle cross. He cries to the railer cursing on the other side: "Silence! between us is innocence in agony. We suffer for our crimes. Silence!" Gather round this left-hand cross, O ye people! Be not afraid. Bitter herbs are sometimes a tonic for the body, and the bitter aloes that grow on this tree shall give strength and life to thy soul. This left-hand cross is a repenting cross. As men who have been nearly drowned tell us that in one moment, while they were under the water, their whole life passed before them, so I suppose in one moment, the dying malefactor thought over all his past life—of that night when he went into an unguarded door and took all the silver and gold, the jewels, and as the sleeper stirred he put a knife through his heart; of that day when, in the lonely pass, he met the wayfarer, and, regardless of the cries and prayers and tears and struggles of his victim, he flung the mangled corpse into the dust of the highway or heaped upon it the stones. He says: "I am a guilty wretch; I deserve this! There is no need of blaspheming Christ, for He has done me no wrong; and yet I cannot die so. The tortures of my body are undone by the tortures of my soul.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

"The past is a scene of misdoing. The present a crucifixion. The future an everlasting undoing. Come back, thou hiding midday sun! Kiss my cheek with one bright ray of comfort. What, no help from above—no help from beneath? Then I must turn to my companion in sorrow, the One on the middle cross. I have heard that He knows how to help a man when he is in trouble. I have heard that He can cure the wounded. I have heard that He can pardon the sinner. Surely, in all His wanderings up and down the earth He never saw one more in need of His forgiveness. Blessed One! I turn to Thee! Wilt Thou turn for the moment away from Thy own pangs to pity me? Lord, it is not to have my hands relieved or my feet taken from the torture. I can stand all this; but, oh, my sins! my sins! my sins! they pierce me through and through. They tell me I must die forever. They push me out into the darkness unless Thou wilt help me. I confess it all. Hear the cry of the dying thief: 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' I ask no great things. I seek for no throne in heaven, no chariot to take me to the skies, but just think of me when this day's horrors have passed. Think of me a little—of me, the one now hanging at Thy side—when the shout of heavenly welcome takes Thee back into Thy glory. Thou wilt not forget me, wilt Thou? Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' Only just remember me."

WE MUST REPENT.

Likewise, must we repent. You say: "I have stolen nothing." I reply: "We have all been guilty of the mightiest felony of the universe, for we have robbed God—robbed Him of our time, robbed Him of our talent, robbed Him of our services." Suppose you send a man out as an agent of your firm, and every month you pay him his salary, and at the end of ten years you find out that he has been serving another firm, but taking your salary, would you not at once condemn him as dishonest? God sent us into this world to serve Him. He has given us wages all the time. Yet, how many of us have been serving another master! When a man is convicted of treason he is brought out, a regiment surrounds him, and the command is given: "Attention, company! Take aim! Fire!" And the man falls with a hundred bullets through his heart. There comes a time in a man's history when the Lord calls up the troop of his iniquities, and at God's command they pour into him a concentrated volley of torture.

"You say: "I don't feel myself to be a sinner." That may be. Walk along by the cliffs and you see sunlight and flowers at the mouth of the cave—but take a torch and go in, and before you have gone far you see the flashing eye of a wild beast or hear the hiss of a serpent. So the heart seems in the sunlight of worldliness, but as I wave the torch of God's truth and go down into the deep cavern of the heart—alas! for the bristling horrors and the rattling fangs.

HEART IS WICKED.

Have you ever noticed the climax in this passage of Scripture: "The heart is deceitful?" That seems enough. But the passage goes on and says: "The heart is deceitful above all things." Will you not say that is enough? But the passage goes on further and says: "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." If we could see the true condition of the unpardoned before God, what wringing of hands there would be! What a thousand-voiced shriek of supplication and despair! But you are a sinner, a sinner. I speak not to the person who sits next to you, but to you. You are a sinner. All the transgressions of a lifetime have been gathered up into an avalanche. At any moment it may slip from the cliff and crush you forever. May the Lord Almighty, by His grace, help us to repent of our sins while repentance is possible.

This left-hand cross was a believing cross. There was no guesswork in that prayer, no "if" in that supplication. The left-hand cross flung itself at the foot of the middle cross, expecting mercy. Faith is only just opening the hand to take what Christ offers us. The work is all done; the bridge is built strong enough for us all to walk over. Tap not at the door of God's mercy with the tip of your fingers, but as a warrior with gauntleted fists beats at the castle gates; so, with all the aroused energies of our soul, let us pound at the gate of heaven. That gate is locked. You go to it with a bunch of keys. You try philosophy. That will not open it. A large door generally has a ponderous key. I take the cross and place the foot of it in the lock, and by the two arms of the cross I turn the lock, and the door opens.

CLOSED HIS LIPS.

This left-hand cross was a pardoned cross. The crosses were only two or three yards apart. It did not take long for Christ to hear. Christ might have turned away and said: "How darest thou speak to me? I am the Lord of heaven and earth. I have seen your violence. When you struck down that man in the darkness I saw you. You are getting a just reward. Die in darkness—die forever." But Jesus said not so, but rather: "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise." As much as to say: "I see you there; do not worry. I will not only bear my cross, but help you with yours."

Forthwith the left-hand cross becomes the abode of contentment. The pillow of the malefactor, soaked in blood, becomes like the crimson upholstery of a king's couch. When the body became still, and the surgeons feeling the pulse said one to another, "He is dead," the last mark of pain had gone from his face. Peace closed his eyes. Peace closed his lips. Now you see why there were two transverse pieces on the cross for it has become a ladder into the skies. That dying head is easy which has under it the promise: "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise.' Ye whose lips have been filled with blasphemy, ye whose hands for many years have wrought unrighteousness ye who have companioned with the unclean, ye who have scaled every height of transgression and fathomed every depth, and passed every extreme of iniquity—mercy, mercy!

The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day;
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away.

ONE YIELDED POISON.

I have shown you the right-hand cross and the left-hand cross; now come to the middle cross. We stood at the one, and found it yielded poison. We stood at the other, and found it yielded bitter aloes. Come now to the middle cross and shake down apples of love. Uncover your head. You never saw so tender a scene as this. You may have seen father or mother or companion or child die, but never so affecting a scene as this. The railing thief looked from one way, and saw only the right side of Christ's face. The penitent thief looked from the other way, and saw the left side of Christ's face. But today, in the full blaze of gospel light, you see Christ's full face. It was a suffering cross. If the weapons of torture had gone only through the fatty portions of the body, the torture would not have been so great, but they went through the hands and feet and temple—the most sensitive portions. It was not only the spear that went into his side, but the sins of all the race—a thousand spears—plunge after plunge, deeper and deeper, until the silence and composure that before characterized him gave way to a groan, through which rumbled the sorrows of time and the woes of eternity. Human hate had done its worst and hell had lured its sharpest javelins and devils had vented their hottest rage, when, with every nerve of his body in torture, and every fiber of his heart in excruciation, he cried out: "My God, my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" It was a vicarious cross; the right-hand cross suffered for itself, the left-hand cross for itself; but the middle cross for you.

RACE WAS PERISHING.

When a king was dying a young man cried: "Pour my blood into his veins, that he die not." The veins of the young man were tapped and the blood transferred; so that the king lived but the young man died. Christ saw the race perishing. He cried: "Pour my blood into their veins, that they die not." My hand is free now, because Christ's was crushed. My brow is painless now, because Christ's was torn. My soul escapes, because Christ's was bound. I gain heaven, because Christ for me endured the horrors of hell.

When the Swiss were many years ago contending against their enemies, they saw these enemies arrayed in solid phalanx, and knew not how to break their ranks; but one of their heroes, Arnold von Winkelried, rushed out in front of his regiment and shouted: "Make way for liberty!" The weapons of the enemy were plunged into his his heart, but while they were slaying him of course, their ranks were broken, and through that gap in the ranks the Swiss dashed to victory. Christ saw all the powers of darkness assailing men. He cried out: "Make way for the redemption of the world." All the weapons of infernal wrath struck Him, but as they struck Him our race marched out free.

To this middle cross look, that your souls may live. I showed you the right-hand cross in order that you might see what an awful thing it is to be unbelieving. I showed you the left-hand cross that you might see what it is to repent.

SUNG ITS PRAISE.

Now I show you the middle cross that you may see what Christ has done to save your soul. Poets have sung its praise, sculptors have attempted to commemorate it in marble, martyrs have clung to it in the fire, and Christians dying quietly in their beds have leaned their heads against it. This hour may all our souls embrace it with an ecstasy of affection. Lay hold of that cross! Everything else will fail you. Without a strong grip on that you perish. Put your hand on that and you are safe, though a world swing from beneath your feet.

Oh, that I might engrave on your souls ineffaceably the three crosses, so that if in your waking moments you will not heed, then in your dreams at night you may see on the hill back of Jerusalem the three spectacles — the right hand cross showing unbelief, dying without Christ; the left hand showing what it is to be pardoned, while the central cross pours upon your soul the sun burst of Heaven as it says: "By all these wounds I plead for thy heart. I have loved thee with an everlasting love. Fevers cannot quench it. Floods cannot drown it." And while you look, the right hand cross will fade out of sight, and then the left will be gone; and nothing will remain but the middle cross, and even that in your dream will begin to change, until it becomes a throne; and the worn face of Calvary will become radient with gladness, and instead of the mad crowd at the foot of the cross will be a worshipful multitude kneeling. And you and I will be among them.

HE ENDURED ALL.

But no! we will not wait for such a dream. In this our most aroused mood we throw down at the foot of that middle cross sin, sorrow, life, death—everything. We are slaves; Christ gives deliverance to the captive. We are thirsty; Christ is the river of the salvation to slack our thirst. We are hungry; Jesus says: "I am the bread of life." We are condemned to die. Christ says: "Save that man from going down to the pit. I am the ransom." We are tossed on the sea of trouble; Jesus comes over it saying: "It is I, be not afraid." We are in darkness, Jesus says: "I am the bright and morning star." We are sick; Jesus is the balm of Gilead. We are dead; hear the shrouds rend and the grave hillocks heave as he cries: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." We want justification: "Being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." We want to exercise faith: "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." I want to get from under condemnation: "There is now, therfore, no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." The cross—He carried it. The flames of hell—He suffered them. The shame—He endured it. The crown—He won it. Heights of heaven sing it, and worlds of light to worldsof light all round the heavens cry: "Glory! Glory!" Let us go forth and gather the trophies for Jesus. From Golconda mines we gather the diamonds; from Ceylon shores we gather the pearls; from all lands and kingdoms we gather precious stones, and we bring the glittering burdens and put them down at the feet of Jesus and say: "All these are Thine. Thou art worthy."

SEEKING TROPHIES.

We go forth again for more trophies, and into one sheaf we gather all the scepters of the Caesars and the Alexanders and the Czars and the sultans and of the royalties and dominions, and then we bring the sheaf of scepters and put it down at the feet of Jesus and say: "Thou art king of kings; all these thou hast conquered." And then we go forth again to gather more trophies, and we bid the redeemed of ages, the sons and daughters of Lord Almighty, to come. And the hosts of heaven bring crown and palm and scepter and hear by these bleeding feet and this riven side and by this wounded heart, cry: "Blessing and honor and glory and power unto the Lamb, forever and ever."

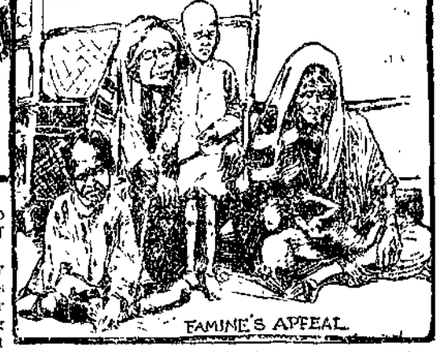
INDIA'S AWFUL FAMINE.




A VICTIM OF FAMINE.

THE sympathy of Americans with India's sufferers would doubtless be greater if there was a clearer realization of the sort of people who are dying of starvation and exposure. In famine photographs the forms and faces almost forbid love or respect. I have eagerly wished that our people might have seen the people of India before the famine by them the horrible objects drought came and made to pity and help. The which we are compelled races, or branches of races, in India are many. There is the old Dravid stock of the south, the hill folk of central India, including the wild Bhils, whom Kipling has so faithfully described; great tribes who are clearly akin to the Chinese; and the high caste Hindoos of the noble Aryan race. These are some of the races of that India whose early life is literally prehistoric. Before the Greek had dreamed of beauty, or the Roman of conquest, the inhabitants of India were skillfully cultivating the soil, domesticating useful animals, working metals, weaving cloth, wearing clothes and fashioning primitive forms of society and government.

The people of India are, in general, quite worthy of being regarded as our kindred. They are comely, intelligent, fond of home and devoted to the arts of peace. Many of their ways would please us, and many of their characteristics would win our admiration.


FAMINE'S APPEAL.

Such are they who are dying of starvation and exposure. Naturally gentle eyes are now fierce with hunger or weep themselves to blindness because no help comes. Hands that wrought pleasantly in work or worship now dig the earth for roots and vermin or strike the starving neighbor who would share the dreadful morsel. Mothers, crazed by want of nourishment, leave their children to perish. Children that sang and played and thought home the dearest spot on earth now wander helpless and hopeless until strength fails and the jackal finds his awful feast.

The outlook for the next few months is gloomy. Rains have come three weeks late. Many farmers are without seed. Their work cattle have perished. The men themselves, enfeebled by starvation, cannot properly prepare the soil. The autumn harvest will be inferior. Till these are gathered there can be no essential improvement in the situation. Clothing and shelter are urgently needed. Tens of thousands of orphaned deserted children must be cared for.

Yet the situation is not without favorable conditions. The greater part of India has been blest with rain, and the fields have yielded plentifully. Consequently there is a supply of the cheap, nutritious food grains on which the common people subsist, and those grains are poured into the famine district like a mighty river. Since last October more than three billion pounds of millet and rice and kindred grains have come in by way of Bombay alone, and not a bushel of wheat exported. So that it is still true that 2 to 5 cents a day will save a life, and 6 cents give food, clothing and shelter.

The British government cares for more than six millions each day. The people of Great Britain care for hundreds of thousands. There remain many more in mortal peril. This is America's opportunity. Contributions from the United States averaging one-tenth of a cent a day from each inhabitant, would abundantly meet the need. Oh, men and women and children of America, your kindred across the seas are dying of hunger and exposure! They are within your reach!

The great civic and national agency of famine relief is the New York Committee of One Hundred, William E. Dodge, chairman, and Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York, treasurers. This committee, with which similar committees throughout the country co-operate, has received over $200,000. Contributions are cabled weekly, without expense, to the American Indian Famine Relief Committee at Bombay. United States Consul William T. Fee, chairman, and the veteran missionary administrator, Robert A. Hume, executive secretary. The New York committee will send illustrated literature, without charge, to all who will co-operate in its work. **Correspondence should be addressed to L. T. Chamberlain, 70 Bible House, New York.**

This paper gladly opens its columns for the receipt and acknowledgment of gifts to be forwarded either to the New York committee or to some co-operating committee.

FOREIGNERS OWN NO LAND.

The government of Shanghai itself, as a municipality, is as oddly complicated and as full of apparent contradictions as the prerogatives and jurisdiction of the consular court. The foreign settlement is built upon lands held, under treaty, by a perpetual lease from the imperial government; not one foot of it is actually owned by the foreign residents. The holdings of western powers in China, with the exception of the Russians at Port Arthur, are precisely of the same nature: the land upon which they have built barracks, residences and warehouses has all been granted subject to the same condition, each and all paying a perpetual and stipulated tax to the imperial government.—Chautauquan.

A penny will buy twenty times as much nourishment in the shape of oatmeal as in the form of beef.

Try for Health.

Tathan, McDuffie Co., Ga., May 1, 1900.

I was reading your advertisement in the Ladies' Birthday Almanac and saw the wonderful Wine of Cardui prescribed. My health has been so bad for the past two or three years that I decided to try your Wine of Cardui. The first bottle gave me relief and now I am taking another bottle. A friend of mine was so helpless that I recommended it to her, and she is also using it and says it is doing her a world of good. I shall recommend Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught in this settlement, as they are wonderful medicines.
MARY A. MOORE.

WINE OF CARDUI

You may be as well as Mary Moore. A million women have found relief in Wine of Cardui. It is a fact that ninety women out of a hundred are sick because they never sincerely try to be well. There never was a case of disordered menstruation, leucorrhœa or falling of the womb Wine of Cardui would not benefit and few it would not cure. Do you not think it wise to rid yourself of those terrible aches in the head, back, arms, legs and abdomen? Why do you not try to be free from menstrual suffering; from the continual agony of bearing down pains; from the languid suffering of leucorrhœa? Wine of Cardui builds up and regenerates the diseased organs and gives them strength and tone. If you are sick, and discouraged in the fight for health, try Wine of Cardui. It will bring you a quick cure. A $1.00 bottle which you can buy from your druggist means just so much relief—a healthier and stronger body—less discomfort at the menstrual period. You do not have to spend long months "doctoring". Wine of Cardui starts a cure at once. We ask you to try for health before you give it up! You can be well!

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

PARABLE OF THE RICH MAN, THE DISTINCTION MADE BY JESUS BETWEEN AVARICE AND FORETHOUGHT.

Lesson for Sunday, Sept., 16, 1900.
Topic—"The Rich Fool."
Text—Luke xii., 13-24.

DEALING WITH COVETOUSNESS.

The circumstances are impressive. Jesus was still in Perea beyond Jordan and busy talking (as in the last lesson on the Good Samaritan) concerning practical matters. His ministry was attended (revised version) by "many thousands (Luke xii., 1) of the multitude," "insomuch that they trod one upon another." At a pause in his powerful address, a skeleton of which we have in the first twelve verses of this twelfth chapter, one out (lesson verse 13) of the multitude said unto him, "Teacher (revised version) bid my brother divide the inheritance with me." He had possibly listened long enough to the Lord to learn that Jesus believed in justice and brotherly kindness.

From the first until this far end of the Christian age men have been diligently trying to drag Jesus into this world's affairs—for example, when they "sought to take him by force and make him a king," or when the mother of Zebedee's children came begging that her two boys might have [illegible] in the earthly kingdom which she expected Jesus would [illegible] when at the very last of his public career his chosen disciples asked, "Wilt Thou at this time restore the kingdom unto Israel?" So it was while he was here, and in all ages since, there has been some one to insist upon dragging Jesus into issues which men have between themselves respecting temporal interests. This effort is not warranted by anything the Master said or did. He never suggested legislation looking to a more equitable political and economic condition in society. Therefore there is little ground found in his words or works, on which many of our modern sociologists are building their reforms. Christ taught great fundamental principles of righteous conduct, but for the application of these to life He furnished no such pattern (Hebrews viii., 5) as was given to Moses "on the mount."

In the present instance the men may have had just cause for complaint. It is a misreading of the Master's manner to suppose He indicated heartless indifference to the inquirer. He knew, as we now know, that some of the most disgraceful conflicts that ever divided households have attended the partition of estates. I believe it is in one of the German states that a saying is in vogue which is applied to this experience. If any mention is made of a particular family being warmly affectionate toward each other the remark is followed with the question: "Have they divided?" There is this to be said, however, in the interest of Christianity as a force that works for righteousness in all secular as well as spiritual things, that in Christian communities as nowhere else in the world family estates are fairly divided. And it has been a matter of growth.

Not far back in Christian England and Christian America the oldest boy and, indeed, all the sons received more than was willed to the girls. This gross injustice has well nigh disappeared in our country. Then why did not Christ indicate at once there in Perea, where he was preaching, what should be done with this man's claim? He was not here to reconstruct society, but to redeem man. Had He interfered with all the civil and social wrongs that were rampant in the empire of Caesar and the kingdom of Herod, exciting uprising and fomenting revolutions, the supreme purpose of saving the world by a perfect example of sinless living and the passion of death on the cross must have been lost. He was the world's redeemer, and was its reformer only as the spirit of His unworldliness and other worldliness would move men to put His precepts of justice into practice.

THE MAN'S CLAIM CONSIDERED.

We may, however, conjecture that Jesus, who "needed not that that any should tell Him, for He knew what was in man"—perceived in the person who appealed to Him a covetous rather than a righteous claim. It looks so (lesson verse 15) when He warns the inquirer and maybe the crowd around Him to "beware of covetousness."

Covetousness is a well-chosen word in this connection. It does not condemn a man in Christ's estimate to desire to get and gather together. Where He said "take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink or wherewithal ye shall be clothed," our revised version very justly uses the word "anxious," and why are ye "anxious." and "which of you by being anxious," etc. He would not forbid us to think of tomorrow's needs, only be not eaten up with anxiety. Covetousness is an inordinate and unlawful desire. It is the same as avarice. This foolish man had more than he needed or had room for and yet there was not a thought that was not selfish. We live in the age of unrivaled opulence. Never since creation's morning were there so many rich men. But never have men of means been more madly bent upon multiplying their property than at present. Those who are most heavily laden with wealth are showing the least willingness to lighten the burdens of the poor. Men who possess many millions and are sure to increase their horde are up in arms to defeat any tax measure. Of course they know that if they escape it the poor must carry a heavier burden, but pity for the poor is a stranger to their hearts. Recognized authorities in statistics and economics have published that 40,000 people out of our 70,000,000 population own one-half of the wealth in the United States; other authorities have uttered the statement that 9 per cent. of the families of the United States own 71 per cent of the wealth, while the other 91 per cent of the families have 29 per cent of the wealth. Another statement is that "one-half of the families in America are without property, seven-eighths of the families own but 1 per cent of the national wealth, while 8 per cent. of the families own 99 per cent." There is probably much guessing in the construction of these tables, but not so much as to discredit them as strong hints of how wealth has been concentrating. It is a relieving consideration that large donations are matters of common occurrence among the millionaire class. But what does it signify when a man's income is anywhere from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually and he makes a gift of $50,000 or $100,000 to some corporation, a college or public library?

DECEITFULNESS OF RICHES.

Jesus speaks elsewhere of the "deceitfulness of riches." And one point where they impose upon their owners is to have them imagine they are generous when, in fact, their miserliness dominates even their occasional acts of generosity.

He of the parable here before us said: "I have nowhere to bestow my fruits and my goods." Then he resolved (verses 18,19) to widen and deepen his barns and bins. He did not think to say to himself: "I have plenty for all reasonable needs, and I shall draw on my income from this store for future support, and everything that comes to me hereafter I will spend upon those who have hardly more if as much as the necessities of life." How the world would change for the better and become as heaven for brotherly kindness were such wisdom to actuate our rich men. There would be no more starvation wages to employes while the heads of the concern rake in great profit. The rich fools are fearfully foolish in cherishing their covetous spirit. One way or another the spirit of justice imposes punishment for their grasping greed. There is today a fast-growing hate felt by the slimly supplied mutitude toward even the well-to-do just because they feel the well-to-do are crazed with desire to get into the class of the rich. Again, the more the rich man in the parable possessed that he called his own the less recognition did he give to God. It was "my barns," "my fruits," "my goods," and these were to be his support and supply "for many years." How many he may not have stopped to consider. A dozen years ago the writer of this was introduced to one of the most widely known men of wealth in the country, who was then in middle life and in perfect health. His name was as widely known in the country as that of any one, and he seemed to think that all the world must know him and be interested in his great enterprises. There were millions in his coffers and to his credit then, and the expectation of the man was to multiply those millions many times over. He was much the most self-conscious and self-complacent man I have ever met.

His death caused few tears of genuine sorrow. Domestic disgrace followed his death. Already his reputation is passing away and his millions are scattering—rich fool? Let us say, with real pity; poor foolish rich man.

And that man's call to appear before God was just as sudden as was his of the parable. Going to bed in his usual health, he was found dead in the morning. "This night thy soul shall be required of thee."

REASONABLE CASE FOR FUTURE

Our Lord (lesson verse 21) makes a class of those who are like this man. "They who lay up treasure for themselves are not rich toward God." He does not denounce the frugality that provides for the future. Throughout the realm of sentient beings in the lowest orders we have object lessons to teach us the propriety of making provision for the future. See the bee, the beaver, the squirrel putting up store in summer for the coming winter. True the Lord pointed us (Matthew vi., 26-29) to the lilies, which spin not, and yet outshine the costumes of Solomon. He referred us to the fowls of the air, which neither sow nor reap nor gather into barns, and "yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them." But all this signifies only that we should not be overanxious when doing what we can to have a care for coming want. God feeds the poor if the poor are thrifty and economical, especially if they be "the Lord's poor." "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

SNAKE WAS FAIRLY LONG.

In ages gone by there were snakes in Colorado perhaps 100 feet in length. Curator Will C. Ferril, of the State Historical society, considers himself at liberty to make this statement as the result of recent discoveries made in the vicinity of Florence. A huge monster has been discovered which proves beyond preadventure the snake story. Near Florence, W. F. Masters, of Victor, found part of the petrified body of one colossal snake. The prehistoric reptile had a head fully the size of a ham and about the same shape. The exceptionally large eyes are placed as are those of an ordinary snake. The stone tail found, which is thirty-six inches long, indicates that the reptile must have been thirty inches in circumference. Masters seems to think from the development of the tail that this particular snake was a young one not fully developed. In that case those of the same family fully grown would be larger and much longer. In sending to Governor Thomas the description of this important discovery Masters says that he will forward a sketch as soon as possible. Ferril was asked by Governor Thomas to use every means at his disposal to secure the specimen at once, together with as many others from the same locality as possible. Curator Ferril thinks that as the ossified head was found in the sandstone strata there must be more speciments near at hand. These he will at once secure, if possible, and will add them to the state collection. Master's letter to Governor Thomas, which sets forth the first vague and uncertain facts in this important discovery, is as follows:

"Honored Sir: I have recently found a fossilized speciment of a huge monster of a very singular character, and, thinking you were the one most likely to cite me to the proper person for further correspondence in regard to the matter, I would be pleased to have you refer the matter to proper authority and have the inclosed clipping written up in the Republican. If I have time I will send a rough sketch of the find. I think this is something not on record and should be kept in the state museum.—Denver Republican.

TALE OF TWO DOGS.

In one of the blocks in Amsterdam avenue, not to be exact, somewhere above the Seventies, are an undertaker's rooms and a saloon. A dog belongs to each. The undertaker's dog is a spaniel; that of the saloon man is of a breed not yet known. Some one who has made a study of dogology and of those "twa dogs" in particular vouches for what follows.

For more than a year there has been a noticeable friendship between the undertaker's and the saloon dog. The distance from the block in which the dogs live to the foot of a certain street which runs down to North river is about three blocks. Last summer the saloon dog found his way to the river, and once every day, sometimes oftener, this dog went to the river and bathed. He did this with such regularity that he soon became known to the laborers about the dock. This summer he resumed his river baths. Soon after the season began he took a companion, the undertaker's dog, and they go to the river daily for their plunge, and seem to enjoy it like boys.

After the story was told it was decided to put the intelligence of the dogs to a test. One day the undertaker shut his dog in the back room. The saloon dog waited about his corner for some time, looking for his companion, who on this occasion was like the letter in the old minstrel song. After a long wait the saloon dog trotted down to the undertaker's and looked in at the door. Failing to see his chum, he sat down and waited. The undertaker's dog was still kept in, and the saloon dog went back to his corner and stretched himself. Later in the day the undertaker's dog was released and went on a run to the saloon. The meeting was like that of two mates who had been separated, and after an "interchange" of wags the two trotted down to the river and indulged in their plunge.—New York Sun.

CONSULS NEEDS MORE MONEY.

The meager pay of our consuls is a matter of whose importance Congressmen who are themselves essentially provincial can never be convinced. Knowing little of any world but that in which they have moved and had their being, entirely ignorant of the established usage of diplomacy and the cosmopolitan society in which the consular representative must dwell, they forget that a proper consideration for appearances is an absolute necessity; and pettiness and meanness and certain sorts of small economy bring us into contempt and minimize our influence with European powers, which in their long experience have acquired a very salutary wordly wisdom. There is hardly a consulate in the world where the American representative is not the most shabbily housed, poorly served, poorly paid man among his consular associates. Frequently his means are so inadequate that he is unable to return, in any proper degree, the social favors that have been shown him. Through parsimony that curtails expense here that the government may be wantonly lavish with certain species of bold and notorious jobbery, its representatives abroad are often placed in the humiliating attitude of mere hangers-on-men tolerated, but not respected. It also explains why so many entirely objectionable persons are appointed to consular posts, aside from the confessed reward for purely political service, in which fitness, intelligence and ordinary good breeding cut no figure. Men of refinement, of culture and experience refuse to be so abased.—The Chautauquan.

SUBTLENESS OF RHEUMATISM.

It has been known for many years that the most fertile cause of heart disease is rheumatism. Only recently has it been realized, however, that many cases of rheumatism which give rise to heart complications really run so mild, a course that they are not suspected of being serious and are neglected. This is especially true in cases which attack the very young. In children rheumatism often masquerades under the name of "growing pains." In infants it often fails completely of recognition. It has become the custom to a lamentable degree to give for it the coal-tar derivatives, the various antipyretic drugs, anti-pyrine, phenacetine, and the like, besides various derivatives of salicylic acid. These drugs alleviate the rheumatic pain by benumbing the nerves; they also lessen fever. The result of their use is that patients are enabled to move about much sooner than they otherwise would, and this throws extra work on the heart complications which may cripple the organ for life. The recent increase in the number of refusals of risks by life insurance companies is thought to be due to this cause. Doctors here, from many parts of the world deprecate the present excessive use of these drugs. Pain is nature's demand for rest. To allay it without reaching its cause is to drug the sentinel, who watches over the citadel of health because his footsteps disturb our sleep.—New York Post.

INFECTION RARE IN CARGOES.

The startling assertion is made by Dr. A. H. Doty, the able and progressive health officer of the port of New York, that some of our quarantine restrictions are of no value in protecting the public health. Dr. Doty, who has won international fame by his successful conduct of his exacting and responsible place, declares that ship's cargoes under ordinary circumstances do not act as a medium of infection. This is contrary to the opinion held for many years, but Dr. Doty shows that within the past five years 35,000 vessels have been inspected at the New York quarantine station, and only in eight or ten cases has it been deemed necessary to disinfect the cargoes.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE BRAVERY OF WOMAN

Was grandly shown by Mrs. John Dowling, of Butler, Pa., in a three years' struggle with a malignant stomach trouble that caused distressing attacks of nausea and indigestion. All remedies failed to relieve her until she tried Electric Bitters. After taking it two months, she wrote: "I am now wholly cured and can eat anything. It is truly a grand tonic for the whole system, as I gained in weight and feel much stronger since using it." It aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, improves appetite, gives new life. Only 50c. Guaranteed, at Dreier Bros'. drug store.

A STORY OF AFRICAN LOVE.

An amusing incident is quoted by H. T. Finck, in a recent volume on primitive and curious customs, which indicates how easily utilitarian considerations may gain the supremacy among Africans.

A traveler knew a girl named Yanniki, who refused to marry a young Kaffir suitor, although she confessed that she liked him.

"I can not take him," she said, "as he can offer only ten cows for me, and my father wants fifteen."

The traveler observed that it was not kind of her father to let a few cows stand in the way of her happiness; but the African damsel did not fall in with his sentimental views in the case. Business and vanity were to her much more important matters than individual preference, and she exclaimed excitedly:

"What! You expect my father to give me away for ten cows? That would be a fine sort of a bargain! Am I not worth more than Chiji, for whom the Tambuki chief paid twelve cows last week? I am pretty, I can cook, sew, crochet, speak English, and with all these accomplishments you want my father to dispose of me for ten miserable cows? Oh, sir, how little you esteem me! No, no, my father is quite right in refusing to yield in this matter. Indeed, in my opinion, he might boldly ask thirty cows for me, for I am worth that much."

COLORED MEN IN BUSINESS.

The total number of colored persons of negro descent in business in 1890 was 20,020, including the following: 1172 agents and collectors (claims, real estate, etc.), 13 auctioneers, 114 bankers and brokers, 2328 boarding and lodging house keepers, 139 druggists, 666 dairy keepers, 135 dealers in dry goods, 1829 grocers, 420 hotel keepers, 2516 hucksters and peddlers, 996 liquor dealers, 390 livery stable keepers, 213 officials of banks, insurance companies, etc., 291 newsboys, 2157 restaurant keepers, 231 undertakers; merchants and dealers not specified, retail 4490, wholesale 524; journalists and publishers 154, builders and contractors 596, photographers 190. In addition to these there were 17,480 colored barbers, more than 5,000 of whom are proprietors, 2510 butchers, many of whom are proprietors of large butcher shops, 718 printers, 10,762 blacksmiths, 61 watch and clock makers, and many other such occupations, in which there are doubtless many successful colored business men and women.

The business in which colored men are more generally engaged as proprietors than any other in the United States is that of barbering and hairdressing. In 1890 there were 17,480 colored barbers; probably 5,000 of these were proprietors. Some few of them have fine shops with several thousand dollars invested in the business, and several men working for them.

The next most influential and successful class are the caterers, hotel and restaurant keepers.

ENDURED DEATH'S AGONIES.

Only a roaring fire enabled J. M. Garrettson, of San Antonio, Tex., to lie down when attacked by Asthma, from which he suffered for years. He writes his misery was often so great that it seemed he endured the agonies of death; but Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption wholly cured him. This marvelous medicine is the only known cure for Asthma as well as Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros'. drug store.

JURORS MUST READ ENGLISH.

The last public school in Hawaii in which instruction was given in the native tongue has been closed, and English is now the official language throughout the islands. For more than 50 years a dual system has been maintained in court proceedings. All acused persons having Hawaii blood in their veins and to be tried in the Hawaiian language, even although they could speak English. In civil cases where one of the parties was a native descent the jury was half Hawaiian and half white. The territorial act which made the islands United States territory provides that only persons who can read, speak, write and understand English are eligible for jury duty.—Youth's Companion.

POSIES FOR FALL BRIDES.

The fashions for fall brides are to be among the prettiest that have appeared for many seasons past. Sweet peas are to be the favorite blossoms for the bridesmaids, who are to wear huge picture hats laden down with sweet peas. The foundation of these hats will be of white crinoline and tulle; others wil be of white Tuscan straw, and the sweet peas will be shaded from the darkest tones and placed with a careless grace.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT.

F. M. Higgins, editor Seneca (Ills.) News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best, in the world. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

CURIOSITY INVOLVED.

Katharine—He didn't ask me to marry him, and I shall feel all my life the cruel sting of disappointment.

Nancy—Poor girl! Were your affections so profoundly interested?

"No; but it kills me to think I can't ask him why he didn't ask me."

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

A Tear for a Pain



Only expectant mothers, or those who have borne children, know the full meaning of these words.

Every woman should tell every other woman about **"MOTHER'S FRIEND,"** that wonderful liniment that **dispels all pain** incident to childbirth. There is nothing like it.

JNO. S. MORTON, of Harlowe, N. C., says: "Too much can't be said in praise of 'Mother's Friend.' My wife used only two bottles before confinement and was in labor but twenty minutes. She is doing splendidly, thanks to 'Mother's Friend.'"

Sold by all best Druggists, or will be sent by express paid on receipt of price, $1.00. Book entitled "Motherhood," containing interesting facts for all ages of the gentler sex, mailed free upon application. Send your friend's address.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"I cannot live in the former home."

Sister: Read my free Offer



Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL, mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful* or *Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and save *your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

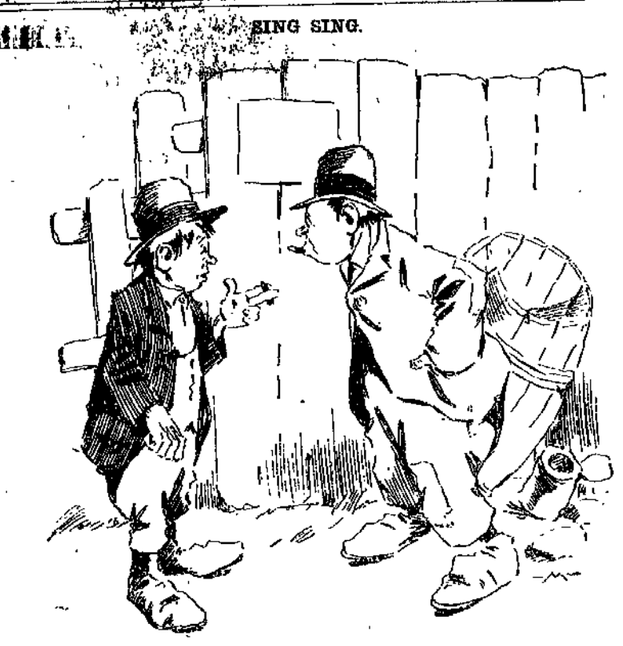
NOT IN H IS CLASS.



Merchant—I want a boy who doesn't smoke, chew, gamble, swear, read dime novels—

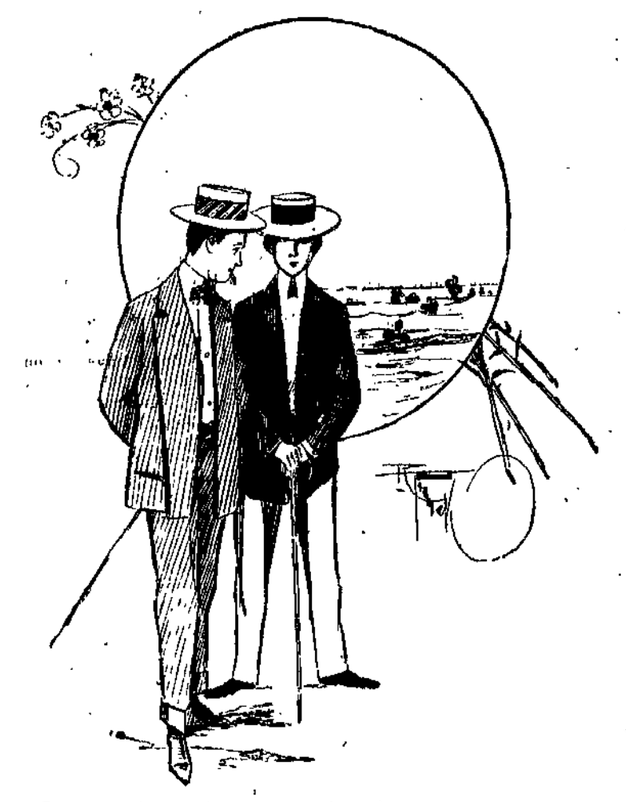
Mickey McSwat—Aw, say, youse don't want er boy. Youse wants a gal.

SING SING.



Chimmey—Where's yer fadder?
Muggsey—Takin' de gold cure.
Chimmey—What fer?
Muggsey—Liftin' er man's watch.

OUTG ROWN.



"Miss Passe was bit on the cow by a dog while riding her wheel."
"You mean on the calf, don't you?"
"Did you ever see a calf forty-eight years old?"

GOING DOWN TO BATTLE.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

—Copyright, 1898.

We have been marching all day long—infantry, cavalry and artillery—and just at sundown the firing along our front proves that we have found the enemy at last, and that he is in position. Divisions file to the right and left until they have reached the flanks of the enemy. Then battle lines are formed and every man realizes what the morrow will bring forth. The night will be one of peace, except for the skirmishers at the extreme front. Battles begun by daylight may last into evening, but they are never begun in darkness.

The lines are scarcely formed before camp-fires are blazing and the men are cooking. There will be song and laughter. There will be a feeling of exultation, and men will seem to be careless and indifferent. No one will speak of the dead and wounded of to-morrow. The men will eat with hearty appetite and smoke a pipe, and it is only as they roll themselves in their blankets and seek to sleep that their thoughts turn upon the grapple sunrise will bring. Now and then a man, hoping to be assured against the worst, may move over to a comrade and speak in whispers, but ninety-nine men of a hundred will fight it out alone. No matter how brave one is, he will feel apprehensive. He will shudder at the thoughts of being mangled and crippled, and he will recall the horrible sound of a bullet tearing its way through flesh and bone. There will be men who will throw it off after an hour and find sleep, and others who will not close an eye all through the long night.



GOING DOWN TO BATTLE.

An officer, walking softly along the lines to see that all is well, will hear a sleeper groan or a wakeful man sigh, but he will find no one sitting up—no one wandering about. It is for every man to fight it out alone and unaided. To thousands it is like the last night of the condemned.

Daylight is just breaking when the lines are aroused. As the men spring up they turn their faces to the east as if by instinct—as the man lying in his bed turns his face toward the sunset, if not too weak. Before there is the slightest tinge of red in the gray sky, blankets are folded and packed, the embers of the fires kicked together, and a hasty breakfast is being prepared. There are no songs now, no levity. All faces wear a serious look, and there is a sternness in the voices of the officers which was not to be noticed in camp. The pickets and skirmishers begin firing, and here and there a field piece bellows its hostile note. A recruit would listen to the clatter and imagine the battle had already begun, but the veteran knows better. It is a preliminary which will last until the sun is well up, and both sides are ready for the grapple. Reenforcements may have come up during the night, men and guns been shifted, defenses thrown up. Only the broad light of day will reveal these things to the generals as they ride along the front.

The east is growing fiery red as the soldiers finish their breakfasts, lift their knapsacks to their shoulders and get the command to fall in. The firing has almost died away in the front, but there is enough to keep our eyes busy. Aides and couriers and orderlies are galloping here and there, bodies of troops taking up new places, guns being shifted to more advantageous positions. A mile away, on the fringe of a heavy forest, we see a few of the enemy. His lines of battle are six miles long, running across highways, creeks, meadows, farm-yards and forest. Ours are of the same length. Up leaps the sun as you wait, and you can almost hear each and every man draw a long breath as he turns his eyes upon the red ball. Now they begin to shift uneasily and to talk in whispers. We do not talk of wounds or death, but of the strength of the enemy, whether we are to advance or hold our ground, whether the fight will be on the open flank or here in the center. Twenty rods in front of us is a creek. Every fifth man in every company is detailed to take five canteens down and fill them. Men begin to laugh and joke, and though you feel the hollowness of it you are glad to have something to distract your thoughts. The canteens have been returned and a quarter of an hour slips away. All of a sudden there comes such a silence all along the front that men look at each other in wonder. The disordered line straightens up without a command being given, and each musket is gripped more tightly. Something is going to happen.

"Pop! pop! pop!"

"It is the muskets of the skirmishers down on the front and to the right. The lines of the enemy have begun to advance. The skirmishers are simply so many alarm bells. They fire and retreat, stop and reload and fire again, and presently are swept back into the battle lines. Their crackling fire ceases for a moment, and then there is a grand crash of musketry which seems to rend the skies. The double ranks on a brigade front have fired together. Owing to the lay of the ground we cannot see the combatants, but as volley succeeds volley, and the volleys are merged into one grand roar, we know that there is a grapple to the death over there. There is no talking in the ranks now. The noise not only prevents it, but the men are breathing hard and quivering with nervous excitement, and have eyes only for the smoke cloud rising in the air.

It may have been ten minutes, fifteen, thirty, since the skirmishers began work. Only the generals note time on a battlefield. The attack on the right had been beaten back, but a sputter of musketry still continues. Now we begin to see the skulkers. A score of them come running along our front, knapsacks, haversacks and muskets thrown away, and though we yell "Skulker!" and "Coward!" at them, it only hastens their flight. After them came a dozen wounded men—shot in the arms or shoulders, but able to get to the rear by themselves. They call out the news, and add that it will soon be our turn. Half a dozen officers have been shot off their horses. The horses gallop back and forth across our front neighing wildly, and now and then swerving toward us, as if demanding our protection.

"Zing! ping! ping!"

The bullets begin to fly over our heads. A bullet flying high makes a queer, menacing sound—a long-drawn drone, which makes the spine chill as the head ducks. For five minutes the air above us seems to be alive with enraged bumblebees. Then a man is hit in the shoulder. The impact turns him half around and throws him down, and he cries out in a way to startle everybody within earshot. An officer pushes his way in and restores order, but next minute another man goes down. The bullet strikes him in the head and he sinks in his tracks without a groan. In the next ten minutes we have another man killed and two more wounded. Then the men in the lines begin to curse and mutter. If there were no officers behind us some would run away and some dash forward. A soldier would rather fight for three hours than to remain inactive under fire for 30 minutes. He cannot for the time being reason that it is a part of the plan of battle to hold him thus. He is serving a purpose, but he rages because he cannot strike back.

"Attention! Shoulder—arms! Right oblique—march!"

You do not hear the order. You obey because the men on your right and left obey. A right oblique and a forward movement of 300 feet brings us to the crest of a long ridge. From thence we can look down across the fields and see a brigade of the enemy advancing straight upon us. For 30 seconds we stand and watch them. Then our lines sink down and the barrels of our muskets are thrust forward. At the same moment three field pieces rush up and unlimber on our left, and presently the earth shakes and quivers as they open fire. Under the smoke-cloud we can see the shells strike and burst and the lines thrown in confusion, but the gaps are closed up from right and left as soon as created. Now everybody begins to yell and cheer and curse. It is a combination of enthusiasm and defiance. We are holding our fire, but the guns have changed from shell to grape and canister. Such gaps are opened in those advancing lines that we wonder the living do not turn and fly. It is only after the battle that you admire the stern discipline and reckless courage which closed up the gaps and forced the lines to come on. Now you begin to separate from the mass—to note that one man is taller or shorter than another. Now you hear them crying out and cursing and jabbering like a mob in the street. They are impatient to make a rush and be at us. They are coming—coming, and you have a feeling of pity instead of desire to kill. Now—

We have held our fire until they are only pistol-shot away. Of a sudden a great sheet of flame leaps out on our front, followed by a billow of smoke which springs 30 feet into the air, and then there is such a roar as you did not believe possible on earth. You fire into the mass—you load and fire—load and fire. There is an interval in which you are taken out of yourself. You could not give your own name if asked for it. The smoke blinds you, the noise deafens you, and you fight mechanically. Somebody lays a heavy hand on you, perhaps seizes the musket in your grasp, and you come back to yourself again. There is no more firing. Your ears are roaring and you cannot catch a word spoken, and you look along the lines, and the faces of your comrades have a strange, queer look to you. You have to look again and again before you can identify them. What has happened? you ask yourself, in a dull, indefinite way. You see men pointing, and your eyes follow and take in the sight on the old field below. From a point to which you could toss your cap clear back to the fringe of the woods are the enemy's dead and wounded. That brigade of brave men pressed forward until those red volleys flamed into their very faces, and the regiments have gone back in remnants and fragments. It was a desperate attempt to break our center, but it failed.

You remember the rest only as you remember a morning dream. You were moved to the left to reenforce—you were moved to the right to drive back the foe again—you countermarched to your first position. Now and then you saw bodies of troops moving through the smoke—you saw field guns galloping this way and that, and you hazily remember the dead and wounded and the serving out of fresh cartridges. You are still an automaton, still confused and bewildered and wondering over it, when you hear a human voice. It sounds far away and indistinct, but you make out the words: "Hello, old man, but haven't you got your jaws together yet? Rouse up and let's have a cup of coffee and a bite to eat. Lands! but didn't we give them Hail Columbia!"

There was a battle. It began soon after sunrise, and now as you look around you in a startled way the sun has gone down and twilight is coming on. You marched and countermarched; you fired away 60 rounds of ammunition; you fought as bravely as anyone, and yet you can scarcely recall a single incident. You rise up and look about you, but all things have undergone a change. You move mechanically, you cannot think clearly, and it seems as if your comrade was tapping your ears with drumsticks as he says:

"It is the most terrible battle of the war. They say the dead and wounded number fully 20,000. Lord! but how you did cheer and curse and rave! You must learn to hold on to yourself and be cool."

Wail of a Father.

He was gloomy and depressed, and ever and anon he clinched his hands and gritted his teeth as if he would enjoy encompassing the death of some one.

"If I could only find him!" he exclaimed.

"Who?" they asked.

"The man who invented the jumping rope," he replied.

"What's the matter with him?" they persisted.

"Matter with him!" he cried. "You evidently don't know that I am the father of a family of four girls."

"Well?"

"Well, I am rapidly going broke buying shoes and getting them resoled."—Chicago Post.

A Fortunate Escape.

"Saved!" he gasped.

"Another step—"

He trembled at the thought.

"—And I would have dashed into the train!"

She, unconscious of the danger she had escaped, was gliding gracefully down the ballroom.—Harlem Life.

Our Detective Force.

First Detective—There really isn't any evidence against him.

Second Detective—Why did you arrest him?

First Detective—Well—er—there isn't any evidence against anybody else.—Punch.

MARKET VALUE OF BRAINS.

Those Muddled by the Use of Alcohol or Tobacco Do Not Find Ready Employment.

William Allen White, the friend of boys, says: "Tobacco is like whisky—it is growing in disfavor. There is not in Emporia to-day a single toper. In 25 years the use of tobacco will be tabooed as whisky is, and what is more, white ribboners and reformers and political agitators won't be responsible for it. The responsibility will be in the relentless competition of this age, which casts upon the ash-heap for failure every brain that is impaired from any cause. This will be cruel. But it is inevitable, and the boys of to-day should prepare for it. In the day when they shall do battle for success the man will coddle his brains and his body as a sporting man coddles his horse. In these days of active competition it is the best brain that wins, and the man who knocks out his brains with tobacco and whisky is knocked out of the contest for supremacy in any field of activity. When a young man applies for a job in this town he is practically renting his brains. The market is full of brains, and no employer cares to hire a damaged set when he can get a clean set just as well."—Atchison Globe.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.



TALE OF A BOTTLE OF LIQUOR.

Six Lives Sacrificed, One Man Disgraced and Large Sum Expended as Sum Total of Its Work.

Some time ago when traveling in the northwest of Canada, the following incident happened, illustrating in a striking way how the drink traffic works evil. In Prince Albert, N. W. T., Canada, there is a barracks of the mounted police, a body of men who patrol the country for miles around to keep peace among the Indians. It was their duty to arrest one for some petty offense, and he was placed in the barracks, not closely confined, as an armed guard stood day and night at the entrance and no one could pass without his notice. It was Private Coleman's night watch, and he had brought from town a bottle of liquor. Constant pulls at it put him to sleep, and the foxy Indian crept up, stole his revolver and made off.

A sergeant whose name I now forget, was returning home at a late



STOLE HIS REVOLVER AND MADE OFF.

hour, saw the Indian escaping, and must have tried to arrest him. A revolver shot awoke the police and disclosed the awful fact that the sergeant was dead.

The Indian made good his escape and a reward was offered for him. For months the police hunted him, and at last two of them found him, but only to lose their lives in the effort to take him. He had friends who were with him; how many, it was not known. The militia was called out and the place surrounded and stormed where they were known to be. After a time the two hundred volunteers made a rush and found the poor old Indian and his two followers dead. Six lives had been sacrificed, one man disgraced, and a large sum of money expended, all for one bottle of liquor. —Ensign F. McKenzie, in Ram's Horn.

A NEW AND DEADLY DRINK.

Ether and Diluted Alcohol Pleases Galicia and Other European Countries.

A new concoction in the way of drinks is beginning to find favor among certain classes in Europe, according to a statement recently made by a German physician who has been studying the liquor habit in this and other countries.

This new beverage consists principally of ether and slightly diluted alcohol. It is said to have originated in Galicia. In consequence of the rise in the price of alcohol in that country the poorer classes of the people were deprived of the pleasure of their weekly Saturday revel. An ingenious druggist then conceived the idea of mixing sulphuric ether with diluted alcohol, and substituting this for the national drink. Although ether creates nausea until the stomach becomes accustomed to it, this drink soon became very popular. It is now consumed in large quantities, and its use has spread beyond the limits of the country.

The effect of the liquor on the nervous system is highly injurious. The chronic ether victim soon develops a maudlin stupor, and in many cases the continued use of ether destroys entirely the power of the brain.—N. Y. Times.

ALCOHOL AS A POISON.

What Scientific Men by Experiment Have Demonstrated and Have Not Demonstrated.

Scientific temperance teaching is putting the dramsellers on the defensive, and we hear of various so-called demonstrators in physics and chemistry who are taking up the argument in their favor. A series of experiments has been tried by Drs. Chittenden and Mendel, of Yale university, to decide the effect of alcohol on that part of digestion which takes place in the stomach. Eighty experiments were made with sherry taken with food. When the amount of sherry was but one per cent. of the food, the digestion of the latter was retarded four per cent. With claret, when three per cent. was used (equal to three-tenths of one per cent. of alcohol) there was marked diminution of activity in every case. Yet these are the wines most frequently prescribed to aid digestion.

Dr. Charles E. Pellew, a demonstrator of physics and chemistry in Columbia university, has given several popular lectures in the Museum of National History in New York on this subject, and, as he thinks, has brought the whole argument to a focus by saying that temperance is not total abstinence, and that many of the things taught the children in the public schools are "absurdities and intemperance of the worst sort." Let us look at some of his absurdities. Stretching these very experiments of the Yale professor which he quotes, he says that in proportions of from two to ten per cent. (of the entire quantity in the stomach) it is an aid to digestion, apparently because it did not entirely stop it, as in the case of larger proportions. The well-proved fact that alcohol in every case precipitates the pepsin in the gastric juice he did not refer to. Apparently he was trying to reduce the proportion until the true physiological effect could not be perceived.

Dr. A. Monae-Lesser, of the Red Cross hospital, said in reply to that: "No, a drop of alcohol is not a poison, but it is a drop of poison." Is it not rather an absurdity for a man of science to be making careful experiments to find out how much of a deadly poison can be taken without feeling the immediate effects of it?

Dr. Pellew says emphatically that alcohol should always be taken with food. No doubt it hurts the stomach less, because the presence of food shields the tender tissues of that organ from the direct influences of the alcohol. He says drinking without food is a source of injury. We do not doubt it, but what a queerly beneficent thing it must be that cannot be taken on an empty stomach! We had an idea that the blandest and most helpful foods were intended to be taken on an empty stomach, and that this organ in healthy action would eagerly grasp and quickly dispose of them if not interfered with.

Dr. Nansen says: "It must be a sound principle that at all times one should live in as natural and simple a way as possible," and that does not mean prodding the stomach with a violent poison like alcohol. He finds no use for it, and says so.

Dr. Pellew acknowledges that alcohol is a poison, but he tries to make out that in small doses it does not act like one. If a grain of strychnine is as truly a poison as an ounce, why is it not equally true of alcohol? and do not people as readily believe it? The fact is many do believe it, and they have become total abstainers. We have millions of these in the land to-day. The dramsellers know it and are afraid. They see the bicyclers and the railroad men giving up their drams, and they are alarmed for the consequences, and so they are telling all sorts of curious lies about the real effects of alcohol. And do they get many people to believe them?

Probably.

How do they manage? Cannot people see and know for themselves?

Not so well about alcohol as they can about some other poisons. Let us tell you why. It is a great secret, but you may tell it as often as you like, and you will get some to believe you. People try to judge of the effects of alcohol as they do of everything else, by their feelings. Most intelligent people know that they feel with their nerves, but they do not stop to consider that alcohol is a nerve poison, and that after they have poisoned the nerves they feel with, they cannot judge correctly of the reports brought by these poisoned nerves. That is the reason why all narcotic poisons get so powerful a control over those members of the human family that come under their influence. That is the reason why the dealers indulge in such desperate lies to get people to take a little—so as to give the poison a chance to lie to their nerves and make them believe that it does them good, no matter what it does to other people. Dr. Pellew admits the underlying truth of that when he says it develops "a true nervous disease."

Oh, dear friends, we are right when we try to keep this lying poison from the children of the public schools and from all other children. The best work we can do is to teach the children these scientific truths.—Julian Coleman, in National Advocate.

The Growth of Temperance.

Four hundred years ago Mohammedans were the only total abstainers of Europe, and now 47 of the 50 large European cities have from 10 to 20 active temperance societies. And it is also certain that even without the aid of these societies the number of female topers is shrinking to a minimum. At the court of Queen Bess maids of honor had a daily allowance of six quarts of beer and drank all the wine they could get hold of.—Indianapolis Press.

A Greater Danger.

"Florinda, if we should elope, would your father pursue us?"

"No, I think he would move, so we couldn't find him when we got ready to come back."—Chicago Record.

No Men There.

She—I wonder if there are marriages in Heaven?

He—Of course not. Who ever heard of two women marrying!—Up to Date.

Very Pronounced.

"Is he a very strong silver man?"

"Strong silver man? Say, he wants to revise the golden rule."—Brooklyn Life.

The first book ever printed in Switzerland bears the date of 1470.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6½c lb.

SUGARS.

Coffee A Sugar, 6½c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb, packages, 25c lb.

Best, Imperial 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.
California White Cherries 22c can

Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas 11c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots 18c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.

Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 16c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Family White Fish ½bbl., $1.60
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.

Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon,

Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Lard Oil, 60c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 30c per gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.

Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 90c.

California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $3.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.

Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 20c lb
Golden Star Smoking, 28c lb,
Mail Pouch, 43c lb,

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb

Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.
Window Shades, extra, 28c each.
Window Shades, best, 53c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 38c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.

Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good 27c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Ingrain Carpets good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 W. MAIN ST.

DR. BULSON,

24 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Disease of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Hours—10 to 4. Telephone 418 Main.

Rabbit heads with small horns are exhibited in some Swiss taverns for the mystification of tourists. The horns are affixed to the heads by clever and waggish taxidermists.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 8 25 am
Mansfield and Lima		†12 00 m
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	* 3 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 10 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia.	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect June 17, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	11 55 p.m
" " " "	5 30 a.m
" " " "	4 15 p.m
*From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 05 a.m
" " " "	6 45 a.m
" " " "	12 10 p.m
*From Grand Rapids arrives	5 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive	9 37 a.m
No. 50 Toledo Accom. Sunday's only	7 10 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily	8 20 p.m
No. 51 Peru Accom.—Sunday's only	11 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

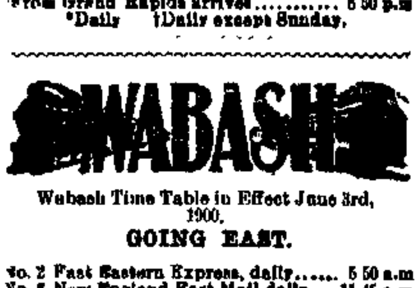
FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	10 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 10 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only	10 55 a.m



9—7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

[illegible] Trains Daily.

[illegible] FORT WAYNE.	DEPART
[illegible] Express, No. 6	3 25
[illegible] Plate Express, No. 2	3 15
[illegible] Express, No. 4	7 50
[illegible] Freight	17 25

WESTBOUND [illegible] FORT WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. [illegible]	12 10
[illegible] Plate Express [illegible]	4 35
[illegible] Fr [illegible]	17 00

[illegible] type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals served at "Nickel-plate" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune [illegible].

For [illegible] information, address C. A. Aster- [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	2 50 p.m
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 p.m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 462 Way Freight	5 55 a.m
No. 456 Through Freight & Mail	11 55 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p.m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	6:30 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	5:30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday)	[illegible] a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	[illegible]
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives	[illegible]
No. 170 Local Freight	[illegible]

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

POSSIBLY SHOWERS TONIGHT; SUNDAY FAIR, COOLER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad. in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, SEPT. 15 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PICKS ARE IDLE

Tonight Will See Almost Complete Shutdown of the Mines in the Lackawanna Valley.

BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15.—The position of the United Mine Workers was today further strengthened in the Lackawanna region by the going out of the miners and laborers at a half dozen other collieries, principally Delaware & Hudson company operations in this city. The Northwest mine of the Temple Iron company, the Clinton collieries of the Delaware & Hudson at Vandling, as well as the Clifford and Forest City collieries of the Hillside Coal and and Iron company at Forest City.

SHUTDOWN COMPLETE.

The day will close with as near a complete shutdown in the entire Lackawanna valley as can be imagined, for it is almost certain that not a colliery or operation in this region can withstand the apparent determination of the mine workers to maintain their demand for a strike. At the headquarters of District No. 1 today Fred Dilcher, the national committeeman in charge, had assuring reports from the presidents of the local unions, the men everywhere deciding according to reports that where work was not already suspended it would be today.

In recent years many coal mashers have been erected hereabouts and they are handling thousands of tons of culm daily at a trifling expense for labor, none of them employing more than thirty men and boys. These will all be closed, too, shutting off a large tonnage of fuel that has been going to the eastern states for factory use.

The number of men and boys idle today in the district covering the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys is estimated at headquarters to be fully 40,000.

HURTING RAILROADS.

The strike is already having an effect on the railroads, which are laying off many of their coal train crews, especially the Delaware and Hudson, the Ontario and Western, and the Lackawanna. It is given out today that there is a general determination among the engineers and trainmen of the latter road to haul no coal not mined by union men. It is said the engineers on the Lackawanna may even refuse to draw coal from the Port Morris yard and from other places along the line where coal is stored. The business community is feeling more gloomy today than ever over the situation, and already there is talk of the closing up of many stores.

The superintendents of the different mining companies were here in conference again today, and from now on they will meet daily. They have thoroughly reviewed the situation and while deploring generally the strike of their employes they do not see how it is possible to change from the decision heretofore made, namely, the impossibility of granting any increases in wages and the determination not to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

COMPANIES ARE FIRM.

General Superintendent Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, is looked upon as the head of the superintendents' organization. Today he said:

"The positions of the companies is thoroughly defined and there will be no deviation. We have conferred and while we think the men have been ill advised, we are decided that none of their demands shall be met. A line of action has been determined on, and this will begin on Monday morning with the blowing of the breaker gongs calling the men to their work.

WILL PROTECT WORKERS.

"Those who respond will be given places and protected in their work. If necessary these men will be placed in one of the central mines so as to be employed together and their working safety the better assured.

"The supply of stock coal now in sight can meet the market demands for upward of two weeks, after that there must come a coal famine or the in-rush of bituminous coal that will wipe out a large part of the anthracite market, unless the men now deluded by false hopes return to work."

At strike headquarters today Committeeman Dilcher said the financial statement of the United Mine Workers for July and the comments thereon distributed by "the operators in circular form, does not show the defense fund of the organization. The statement is regularly printed for public information but the condition of the defense fund is never made public property.

"It is sufficient," he said, "to assure the strikers that we have the means on which to keep up the struggle for justice."

The decision of the men employed by G. B. Markle & Co. not to strike until the expiration of the ten days which the company has been allowed for making answer to their demands, which they submitted last night, means that the Jeddo and Oakdale colleries, employing about 1,500 hands, will be operated Monday morning despite the strike order.

The Obervale colliery of the same company will probably be closed down, because the Mine Workers' union is strong in that town, and only a few miners from that place were present at last night's meeting. It appears from this that the strike cannot be made general throughout the Hazelton district, but Benjamin James, who is in charge of the mine workers' headquarters and in close touch with the members of the organization in every mining hamlet within a radius of fifteen miles, declares that there are many union men at both Jeddo and Oakdale, among them the foreign speaking element, and they are determined to quit.

He claims that the mine workers' organization is strong enough at Jeddo and Oakdale to seriously cripple operations at both mines.

MINES RUN SHORTHANDED.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 15.—Some of the collieries in this region are running shorthanded today because of the failure of miners to report whose supplies of powder and other materials have run out.

President Mitchell is expected here tonight and as soon as he arrives he will take personal charge of the strike. He will be accompanied by a portion of his office staff.

The men employed at the Coleraine and Beaver Meadow collieries of the A. S. Van Wyckle company will hold a meeting tonight to decide whether to strike. The men were warned this week by A. Pardee, executor of the estate controlling the mines, that if they were so disposed they could go out on Monday morning, but that the collieries would be abandoned as soon as the strike was settled.

What effect this will have remains to be seen. Some are inclined to strike and others are not, so a spirited meeting is looked for.

The local mine workers' leaders are busily preparing for the inauguration of the strike. A meeting will be held in this city tonight and another in Freeland. Tomorrow another open air mass meeting is booked for Freeland, at which President Mitchell and P. J. McGuire, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will speak.

Meetings have been arranged in every town in the district and a final appeal will be made to the men to obey the order of the national president.

A. Pardee & Co. are likely to meet a committee of their men some time today for the consideration of a list of grievances.

Detectives are said to be arriving in small numbers on every train and fully 250 are reported in various mines in this neighborhood.

An agent for a barbed wire company stated today that he had sold thousands of pounds of wire to the operators. This indicates that the mines will be fenced in and barriers erected around the breaker houses, beyond which no intruder would dare venture.

A committee representing the miners employed at the Cranberry colliery of A. Pardee & Co. held a conference today with A. Pardee, at which they presented a number of grievances directly affecting them.

One of the demands made was that the price of powder be reduced. The committee was told that if a reduction was granted on powder the price paid for certain kinds of work would be cut down proportionately. The conference was unproductive of direct results and another meeting will be arranged for.

The men, following the refusal of the company to make a concession on powder are now divided on the strike question.

A prominent factor in the situation is the foreign element. If the Hungarians, Poles and Italians quit work it is certain that there will be a tie-up despite the stand taken by the English speaking miners.

The first informal conference of strike leaders was held at mine workers' headquarters today. Benjamin James, Organizers Courtright and Dempsey, and President Duffy, of District No. 7, were present. At the conclusion of the conference, which took place behind closed doors, Mr. James said:

"On the basis of the numerous reliable reports received by me from all parts of the Hazelton region, I assert that there will be a complete tie-up on Monday morning. Various statements have been given out by the operators for the purpose of deceiving the men, but you can state positively that all hands will go out."

NOT ALL WILL STRIKE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Hazelton, Pa., says:

"Judging from the best information obtainable it is probable that about 60 per cent. of the 141,000 miners employed in the anthracite coal fields will lay down their tools tonight. Possibly the United Mine Workers may develope greater strength than this, but there are conservative judges who predict that the strike will not attain to such formidable figures.

"Should the number of defections fall under 50 per cent. the men will undoubtedly be disheartened. If 60 per cent. go on strike there will be a fighting chance for both miners and operators with the latter holding an advantageous position.

"If the workers display strength approximating 80 per cent. they will have reason to be jubilant and may secure a speedy victory.

"But the indications would seem to point to a failure to get out expected numbers, especially in this district, and to collisions between the union and non-union elements as a consequence."

FEWER MINERS AT WORK.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 15—There are not quite so many miners at work in the Wyoming Valley today as on yesterday but the coal companies say the output will not be much less than it was on Friday.

Some of the employes of the Pennsylvania company, at Pittston, failed to report for work this morning. Some driver boys in the employ of the company created a little excitement by ridin through the town and the surrounding villages and proclaiming the strike.

The Exeter Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, which was idle yesterday, was closed today. No attempt was made to resume operations.

At noon today some of the miners removed their tools from the mines.

By tonight nearly all the miners will have their tools out. The way things look now there will be a general suspension in the Wyoming Valley on Monday.

A STATEMENT MADE.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—The following statement to the public was issued from the United Mine Workers' headquarters today:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15, 1900—In view of the lingering impression that seems to exist in the public mind that we are trying to force the coal companies to recognize the United Mine Workers of America we desire to state that prior to the offer of arbitration made by us and before the strike order was issued, we made the following proposition to the coal companies through the services of an intermediary who voluntarily offered to act in that capacity:

"1. That the coal companies meet committees of their own employes in the same town, on the same date, place and date to be mutually agreed upon.

"2. That, failing to accept the first proposition, the companies to post notices simultaneously not later than September 20; that on and after October 1 the increase in wages asked for be granted and the other evil complained of remedied.

"Concerning the proposition to arbitrate an effort was made by the

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAS AFTER NEWS

MINISTER WU CALLS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HAD LEARNED NOTHING NEW

GAVE NOTICE OF TUNG WU'S APPOINTMENT AS ENVOY.

NO WORD COMES FROM RUSSIA

PEOPLE OF SHANGHAI IN A STATE OF ALARM.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Minister Wu was again an early caller at the state department today and spent nearly an hour in conference with Acting Secretary Adee. He notified Mr. Adee verbally of the appointment of Yung Lu as an envoy, but had no further information to communicate. He was rather in search of news himself, and was much interested in a short dispatch from Minister Conger describing the conditions in Pekin.

The state department while declining to make this message public, authorizes the statement that the dispatch indicated that no change had taken place in political conditions in Pekin.

Russia has not yet officially notified our government of any change in its program as to the evacuation of Pekin. In fact nothing has been heard from Russia on this point since the United States reply was returned, save one short note explanatory of some obscure point in the first Russian communication.

It is probable that the absence of further communication on this subject may be explained that the Russian government does not confess to any change in its original program. It merely gives a different interpretation to the details of that program from the understandings that obtained abroad.

The United States government is following precisely the same course as to its own note and reply, so that the effect of these diplomatic actions is to leave the military commanders of both the United States and Russia at Pekin practically free to determine for themselves the propriety of evacuation, according to the conditions of the moment.

Since the first manifestation a month ago of a disposition on the part of the naval commanders of some of the powers at Taku to interfere with the movements of Li Hung Chang our government has been advised of no further opposition to his projected trip to Pekin. Consequently officials here are puzzled by certain press dispatches indicating that he may be detained through international jealousies at the mouth of Yang Tse. If this report should prove true, it would only go to confirm the fears of the administration as to the possibility of an international conflict at almost any moment.

APPREHENSIVE IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—The news of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Pekin has caused a great sensation and is regarded here as a great mistake, which is likely to eventuate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to a defeat of the European forces.

Even here the Chinese, as a whole, do not believe that the allies ever reached Pekin. They think the story a fabrication concocted for the purpose of imposing upon the officials.

Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.

HEARS CONGER'S PLAN.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Minister Conger has given the administration his views as to the policy that should be pursued in China. Acting Secretary of State Adee received yesterday a long cablegram from the minister. The dispatch was at once communicated to Attorney General Griggs, the senior member of the cabinet in Washington, who immediately called up the president on the long-distance telephone and consulted with him about it.

The attorney general would say nothing about the contents of the message further than that it was advisory. It is in answer to a dispatch sent to Minister Conger more than a week ago, and a high official of the administration said last night that it contained nothing that would in any way change the policy of this government in the matter of withdrawing the troops from Pekin. It was also said that the message did not indicate that the French and Russian troops had already withdrawn.

No additional instructions have been sent to General Chaffee as the result of the Conger message, though it was intimated that a message might be sent to him today. A message was received from General Chaffee yesterday confirming the report from Consul General Goodnow that ten Americans had been massacred at Pao-Ting-Fu.

Minister Wu Ting Fang called at the state department and communicated a dispatch from Li Hung Chang saying that the latter would leave for Pekin by the way of Tien-Tsin. The minister supposed that he would go by way of a merchant ship from Shanghai to Taku. Minister Wu also informed the state department that an imperial decree had been issued directing Yung Lu to join with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang as a peace commission. Yung Lu is one of the leaders of the anti-foreign faction in China, and it is doubtful whether his appointment will be acceptable to all the powers. He is understood to have been implicated in the present anti-foreign troubles.

Mr. Wu has no confirmation of the report that Russia has insisted that the emperor shall return and assume full direction of affairs in Pekin, displacing the empress dowager, and that Prince Tuan shall be punished for his part in the recent troubles. The minister had no additional information as to the assurances of Li Hung Chang that American life and property in China would be protected.

The administration would like to have more than mere assurances. It would like some positive guaranty of such protection, but at the same time it is doubted whether Li Hung Chang or any one else in the Chinese empire could give such a guaranty at this time and make it good. It is believed, however, that the imperial authorities are now so anxious to open peace negotiations that they will do all in their power to afford protection to foreigners pending a final settlement.

GERMAN MINISTER SEES LI.

London, Sept. 15.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, Sept. 14, says that prior to the departure of Li Hung Chang for the north the new German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, exchanged visits with the Chinese statesman.

The dispatch adds that it is reported at Shanghai that the suggestion that a Russian cruiser escort Li Hung Chang to Taku was dropped, owing to the decided objection of Vice Admiral Seymour.

The statement is reiterated that Hsu-Tung, the emperor's tutor, recently hanged himself.

THE SITUATION AT PEKIN.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

Pekin, Sept. 7, via Taku, Sept. 13, and Shanghai, Sept 13.—At a meeting of the foreign ministers here it has been decided that they had not power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The generals of the powers also think they cannot treat with the prince. The Russian legation it is understood has been ordered to be withdrawn and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital.

Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, has informed the foreign generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, that the Chines troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Pekin and Tein Tsin and that he thought trouble might be looked for by November.

General Chaffee believes Pekin has sufficient troops to hold out against any attack.

Minister Conger has received reliable news to the effect that all the Americans at Pao-Ting-Fu have been killed. It is believed there were eight missionaries there.

Prince Ching informed Mr. Conger that the emperor is anxious to return to Pekin and make all proper reparations.

The prince says the emperor and the entire court are in a small village 60 miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li Hung Chang, who is expected here shortly. Lieut. Benj. B. Hyer, commanding sixty men of the Sixth cavalry, was recently attacked near here by 500 boxers. He put them to rout, his force killing twenty-five of them and capturing scores of rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

Miss Frankie Julliard has returned from an extended visit in the east with friends.

APPEAL TO MANKIND

Ten Thousand Homeless and Destitute People in Galveston Need Relief.

DISASTER WORST IN OUR LAND

Austin, Texas, Sept. 15.—Governor Sayres last night received the following official report from Mayor Jones, of Galveston, as to conditions there:

"Galveston, Texas, Sept. 15.—Hon. Joseph D. Sayres, Governor: After the fullest possible investigation here we feel justified in saying to you, and through you the American people, that no such disaster has overtaken any community or section in the history of our country.

"The loss of life is appalling and can never be accurately determined. It is estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 people. There is not a home in Galveston that has not been injured, while thousands have been destroyed. The property loss represents accumulations of sixty years and more millions than can be safely stated.

"Under these conditions, with ten thousand people homeless and destitute, with the entire population under distress and ruin too difficult to realize, we appeal directly in the hour of our great emergency to the sympathy and aid of mankind.

"Walter Jones, Mayor,
"R. B. Hawley, Member Congress, Galveston District,
"McKibben, Commander Department of Texas."

POLICE AID SUFFERERS.

New York, Sept. 15.—In accordance with the letter sent out from police headquarters by Chief Devery collections of money from the members of the force for the sufferers of the disaster at Galveston is going rapidly forward.

Each commander of a precinct is made the collector for his territory and returns are expected next Monday. The money will then be hurried to the proper source for distribution as speedily as possible. It is understood that each captain is expected to contribute $10, each sergeant $2, and each roundsman and patrolman $1.

TOO BENUMBED FOR GRIEF.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 15—A squad of rescuers yesterday discovered in a wrecked building five bodies, among them being one whom one member of the burial squad recognized as a brother. All were removed, and a funeral pyre was made at which the living brother assisted, and with Spartan-like firmness stood by and saw the bodies reduced to ashes.

The appalling loss of life by the storm of Saturday night has benumbed and stupefied the people, and virtually dried up the fountain of grief. Neighbor meets neighbor, and with a hearty clasp of the hand will say:

"I hope all is well with you."

The usual reply is: "I am sorry to say I am the only one left."

These are not unusual occurrences. You hear them in the street, in the stores, around soda fountains, where crowds collect to quench their thirst, since water is scarce and the saloons are closed indefinitely.

Burial parties are organized at Virginia Point, Texas City, Fort Boliver and down the island, and the bodies there are being interred as rapidly as possible. Since order has come out of chaos a stop was put to the looting and desecration of bodies at Virginia Point by the hands of ghouls that had terrorized that point, and they have been dispersed.

DISTRESS AT ALVIN.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 15.—The following statement and appeal was sent to The Associated Press by H. W. King, of Alvin, Tex.:

"I arrived in Alvin from Dallas and was astonished and bewildered by the sight of devastation on every side. Ninety-five per cent of the houses in this vicinity are in ruins, leaving six thousand people absolutely destitute. Everything in the way of crops is destroyed, and unless there is speedy relief there will be exceedingly great suffering.

"The people need and must have assistance. Need money to rebuild their homes and buy stock and implements. They need food—flour, bacon, corn. They must have seeds for their gardens so as to be able to do something for themselves very soon. Clothing is badly needed. Hundreds of women and children are without a change and are already suffering. Some better idea may be had of the distress when it is known that box cars are being improvised as houses and hay as bedding. Only fourteen houses in the town of Alvin are standing on their foundations and they are badly damaged.

"While the great sympathetic heart of this grand nation is responding so generously for the stricken city of Galveston, it should be remembered also that the smaller towns—where the same condition of total wreck exists, though miraculously with smaller loss of life—need immediate help from a liberal people."

PESTILENCE IS FEARED.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 15.—There is urgent call for fresh troops at Galveston. Those there are worn out with work by burying the dead and cleaning up the wrecks, or are sick from unsanitary conditions. Governor Sayres last night ordered the Craddock light infantry, of Terrell, to Galveston. The company reached Dallas this morning and departed south. A special from Galveston says:

"There is no concealment of the fact that a pestilence is feared. Efforts of the local and military authorities are directed now to minimizing this new danger. They are sending the women and children to the interior as fast as possible. All the able-bodied men must remain for a time at least. There is work for thousands of them, and work that must be done."

The coast country is beginning to be heard from. A bulletin from Hitchcock says:

"Country district are strewn with corpses. The prairies around Hitchcock are dotted with the bodies of the dead. Scores are unburied, as the bodies are too badly decomposed to handle and the water too deep to admit of burial.

"Any inquiries about the dead should be addressed to T. J. Williams. A pestilence is feared from the decomposing animal matter lying everywhere. The stench is something awful. Disinfecting material is badly needed.

"Private dispatches announce the finding of the bodies of Ed Jalonick and one of his children. The bodies of his wife and one child are missing.

Mr. Jalonick was one of the leading insurance officials in Texas and was known in the insurance circles throughout the United States.

APPEAL TO TRAVELING MEN.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 15.—President Michaux, of the Travelers' Protective association, has issued the following appeal to the members of the organization throughout the United States:

"Whereas, A great calamity has befallen the city of Galveston, thousands of dead, dying and injured are to be cared for by our united and benevolent people; and,

"Whereas, Numbers of traveling men are reported seriously wounded, therefore to care for immediate wants I deem it necessary to call on the traveling men to contribute as much as it is in their power to help, aid and assist our stricken companions. Our association is able and will take care of all its unfortunate members and I appeal to you in the name of charity and love to assist us in caring for these not so fortunate.

"Remit what you can afford by

(Continued on Second Page.)

A GREAT RECORD.

Hard to Duplicate it in Fort Wayne.

Scores of representative citizens of Fort Wayne are testifying on the following subject. Such a record of local endorsement is unequaled in modern times. This public statement made by a citizen is but one of the many that have preceded it and the hundreds that will follow. Read it.

Mr. A. Elbett, of 62 Summit street, who conducts a repair shop at the above address, says: "I had kidney complaint for several years and on one occasion was laid up for eight weeks. My doctor thought I had Bright's disease, but none of the medicine I took did me much good. I had about lost all hope of ever getting well when I happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills and though I did not have much faith in their doing me good, yet I was willing to give anything a trial that had helped others, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. As soon as I began using them the pains in my back started to grow less, the kidney secretions began to clear and take on a natural color instead of being brickish red. By the time I had taken three-fourths of the box I was cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases—Piles, Eszema, Chilblains, chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00
LOANS MADE

or any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both. Many and bonds. Persons unnecessarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns on their signatures without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of U. S.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

BARGAINS IN

Second-Hand Typewriters.

We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.

Write for Catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,

51 Mountain Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.



He's "All Right" Now

And a living proof of what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do for weak lungs. It makes new blood, and blood is life to the lungs, as well as to every other organ.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. It is not a stimulant but a strengthening medicine.

"After using about five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my boy seems to be all right," writes Mr. J. W. Price, of Ozark, Monroe Co., Ohio. "He was very bad when I commenced to give him the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The doctor claimed he had consumption, and we doctored with him until he was past walking. It has been ten months sin. he stopped taking your medicine and he is well in good health. We are very thankful to you for saving our son."

Children appreciate Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're easy to take and do not gripe.

NOTICE.

Gas, cooking and heating stoves and furniture of all kinds for sale cheap at 23 West Main street. Goldstine's Place. Storage and Loan Office.

At Kyak, Alaska, are great fishing grounds. Halibut is caught there weighing 350 pounds, cod forty-two pounds and salmon fifty-eight pounds.

JACOB WEIL DEAD

WELL-KNOWN JEWISH CITIZEN PASSES AWAY.

HE CAME HERE 45 YEARS AGO

FOUNDED A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS HOUSE.

MORTUARY MATTERS OF A DAY

THE DEATHS AND FUNERALS IN FORT WAYNE.

After an illness of several weeks, Jacob Weil, a well-known Jewish citizen of Fort Wayne, died shortly after 5 o'clock this morning at his home, 53 West Wayne street.

Mr. Weil had reached the age of seventy-two years, six months and thirteen days, and fully forty-five years of that time had been spent in this city. He was a native of Legnau, Switzerland, where he was born March 2, 1828. Coming to America at the age of fifteen, Mr. Weil took up his residence at Cincinnati, and in 1855 removed to Fort Wayne.

In 1871, in a business room on Barr street, opposite the market square, Mr. Weil established the fur and hide business now conducted by Weil Bros. & Co., on Columbia street, and was succeeded by that firm about ten years ago. His wife died three years ago. Surviving are four children—Abraham and Isaac Weil, of this city; Mrs. Benjamin Goldberg, of Terre Haute, and Mrs. Leo Loeser, of Ligonier. All were present at his bedside except one son, Isaac, who is making a tour of Europe, and whose present address is unknown.

Mr. Weil has been a member of the Acduth Veshalom congregation ever since removing to Fort Wayne. He was also identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has been highly esteemed as a citizen and a friend.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rabbi Cohn. The interment at Lindenwood is private. The family requests that no flowers be sent.

JAMEY.

Emil Jamey, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jamey, of 138 Howell street, died at 6 o'clock Friday evening from blood poisoning and typhoid fever, at the age of nine years.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge officiating. The interment will be at Lindenwood.

SHOAFF.

John F. Shoaff died Friday at his home in Churubusco, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Shoaff was a brother of Mrs. J. B. Barnes, of Springfield, Ill., of W. W. Shoaff and J. B. Shoaff. He was born in Allen county, and his early life was spent in this city, where he will be most kindly remembered by many old friends.

FISSEL.

Mrs. Lena Fissel, wife of John Fissel, died at midnight at the family residence, 8 St. Joe boulevard, from paralysis, with which she has been suffering for about a week.

Mrs. Fissel was 55 years of age, and in addition to the husband there are two surviving children—Mrs. A. F. Young, of Stryker, O., and John E. Fissel, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Fissel has been a resident of this city for many years. The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and at 2:30 from Salem Reformed church.

VETTER.

John Vetter, 17 years of age, an employe of the Kerr Murray works, died at 5 o'clock this morning at his boarding place, 381 Lafayette street, from malarial fever and heart trouble. The young man's home is at Dayton, and his illness was of but a few days' duration.

DREW.

William E. Drew, another of the old residents of this city, died shortly after 3 o'clock this morning at his home, 291 West Main street. For some time Mr. Drew has been suffering from a complication of diseases and his condition was realized as critical. He was one of the older members of the Cathedral congregation and a highly esteemed citizen.

Mr. Drew was born at Waddington, N. Y., and had reached an age of 64 years, 2 months and 4 days. Fifty-four years ago he came to Fort Wayne, when but a boy, and learned the trade of a carpenter. For some years he resided at Hesse Cassel, then returning to the city, which has since been his home. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Ferrell, a member of one of the prominent early families of the city. She survives her husband, but there are no children.

Mr. Drew also leaves four sisters and two brothers—Mrs. Jane Muldoon and Mrs. Maurice Cody, of this city; Mrs. Mary A. Herbert, of Muncie; Mrs. Alice Guinea, of Sidney, Ind.; Stephen A. Drew, of this city, and Michael Drew, who lives in Australia. Mrs. David Gibson, of this county, and Mrs. Kate McClane, of Decatur, are sisters of the bereaved wife.

The funeral services will be held from the Cathedral on Monday morning.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jenne.—Funeral services of Earl Jenne will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence on West Third street, and at 1:30 from the Church of the Precious Blood. Interment at the Catholic cemetery.

DOG DIES TO SAVE A CHILD.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—In a coffin carried by four children Fido, a water spaniel, was buried in Coraopolis today. He was twelve years old and had been a playmate of John Lynch's children. Four years ago five-year-old Charles Lynch fell into the Ohio river and the dog rescued him. Yesterday four-year-old Mabel strayed on the street car tracks. A trolley car came whizzing along, but the child did not see it. The dog did, however, and just as the car was about to strike the little girl Fido sprang out from the curb against Mabel and knocked her to one side. The child's life was saved, but Fido was killed.

TO CONSECRATE BISHOPS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, assistant bishop of Peoria, Ill., will be consecrated by Archbishop Martinelli next Friday morning at the Peoria Cathedral. Bishop Spalding will take part in the ceremonies. Archbishop Martinelli has been invited to preside at the dedication of the Cathedral of Savannah, Ga., and the installation of Archbishop Keane, at Dubuque, Iowa, both of which events will occur in October.

ROBERTS MAKES GAINS.

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Marchadodorf, September 14, as follows:

"French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and fifty-nine men who were prisoners were released, and forty-three locomotives and other rolling stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines.

"French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers, with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition, were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country, which is good news. French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast.

"The bulk of French's force is still fifty miles behind the cavalry owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

CENSUS BULLETINS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The census bureau announces that the population of Newport, Ky., is 28,301, as against 24,918 in 1890. This is an increase of 3,383, or 13.58 per cent.

The census bureau announces that the population of Oshkosh, Wis., is 28,284, as against 22,836 in 1890. This is an increase of 5,448, or 23.86 per cent.

The bureau announces that the population of Superior City, Wis., is 31,091, as against 11,983 in 1890. This is an increase of 19,108, or 159.46 per cent.



Eat it and be happy. Eat anything you like. There's a box of Ayer's Pills in the house.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

RACES NEXT WEEK

RED RIBBON MEET CERTAIN TO BE A SUCCESS.

MANY OF BEST HORSES HERE

THE ABBOT AND TOMMY BRITTON MAY RACE.

A FINE PROGRAM FOR MONDAY

SECRETARY CONNORS SAYS THE TRACK IS FAST.

The Red Ribbon race meeting begins at the Fort Wayne mile track next Monday afternoon and continues for five successive days. For ten days Secretary Connors has had men at work on the track placing it in condition, and he says today that it is fit for record breaking miles. Several stables have arrived during the week and only yesterday The Admiral, driven by John Payne, stepped a work out mile in 2:10¼, the last half in 1:02½. Susie J. stepped a mile in 2:14 and other fast ones traveled miles that indicate the track to be faster than ever before. Scott Hidson arrived this morning with his string of fast Kentucky trotters and Ed Geers also came in with Charley Hamline's string of winners, including The Abbot, Lord Derby, Dare Devil, Lady Geraldine and others. Frank Bogash is here with Harry O and Grace B and the great pacer is going to win the race at home even though Mr. Bognsh has to send his record down a second or two, speed which it is known he is capable of doing. George West arrived today from the west, where his string has been winning race after race at all the meetings. W. O. Foote, the Texas reinsman, will arrive tonight or tomorrow with The Private, Baron D and other fast ones and Tom Keating will be here with Gayton and others. Charley Herr, Pilatus and Annie Burns will also be at the track and start in the 2:09 trot.

Secretary Connor has been making an effort to secure a special and may succeed after all the fast horses have arrived. A race between The Abbott and Tommy Britton would at least mean the reduction of the track record for trotters, and if these two will not start a special race between Anaconda and Searchlight would not be a bad attraction. The pacers are not on edge and it is possible a bigger attraction than any would be a special between Anaconda and Searchlight, pacers, and The Abbot and Tommy Britton, trotters. Mr. Connors does not guarantee a special, but he has received from the owners of The Abbott conditions on which Tommy Britton would be raced and if George West agrees there may be a race between these great trotters.

The hotels are already beginning to fill up with visiting owners and reinsmen and others have engaged rooms which are being held in reserve. Local lovers of the speedy harness horse have been visiting the track every day during the week and are surprised at the speed shown by some of the animals heretofore unknown. Robert Newton, the starter, is expected to arrive tomorrow. Pools will be sold each evening at the Home Billiard hall. The races will be called at 1:30 each day. The entries for Monday's events are as follows:

2:30 Trot - Comment, Dorothy Redmond, Noline, Roxalena, Newton A, Edna Dillon, Boodler, Dolly Bidwell, Springdale, Hilda, Major Greer, Marique, Alta Ford, Bert Herr, Rose Du Barry (owned by Dr. K. K. Wheelock), Porto Rico, Ecstacy and Logan Boy.

2:11 Pace—Tom Wilkes, Martini, Pussy Willow, Edgar H, Major Marshall, Red Rubin, Armada Prince, Attor, Cobbet, Prince Exum, Balmy L, Abbott Hill, Freilmont, Scapegoat, Jim Ramey and Jean Ingelow.

2:16 Pace—Celest R, Lady Hontas, Poca Davis, Alfred B, Johnny C, Guinette, Miss Evelyn, Saul, Pearl Sherbert, Charley M, Connie, Alcatraz, Baron D, Alice J, Silver Heels, Ione, Circle and Clay.

All the events on the Red Ribbon program will be three best in five heats, a guarantee of plenty of racing and some exhibitions of gameness. There will be music by the City band.

ADVANCE IN TRADE PRICES.

New York, Sept. 15.—Bradstreet's today says:

"Expanding demand at advancing prices in many lines of trade finds its chief exemplar in the market for raw cotton, which has witnessed the greatest gain in price for at least a decade. Most food prices are either firm or higher, wheat being advanced on better export demand and bad weather at the northwest; corn is in good demand. Wool is still rather weak, and the demand for spring-weight men's wear goods is still disappointing. The predicted anthracite coal miners' strike is almost the only unfavorable feature of the industrial situation. The iron and steel situation has not materially changed. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,665,982 bushels, against 3,373,100 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregated 2,402,786 bushels, against 3,163,271 last week."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today says:

"Prices of staple commodities are higher for the week, hoisted by the sharp rise in cotton, but in manufactured products there is little change, though steady increase of business at the current level is satisfactory. More orders are being received at iron mills, and prices are steady. In structural and finished material there is much business, and activity is becoming almost universal in the iron region. Boots and shoes begin to recover after many weeks of idle wheels throughout New England. In the wool market sales last week aggregated 2,643,000 pounds, against 12,056,500 a year ago. Failures for the week were 195 in the United States, against 149 last year, and thirty in Canada, against thirty-two last year."

PASSED A STATE BANK BILL

WILLIAM HENZE CALLED FOR THE POLICE.

The Men Who Had the Bill Hurried to the Depot and Left Town—Notes.

Superintendent Gorsline has as a relic a $5 Tennessee state bank note which two strangers attempted to pass at William Henze's saloon Friday afternoon. The men came in and when they settled for their purchases threw down the bill, which had several holes in it. Mr. Henze objected to taking it and called for the police, the strangers hurrying away from his place while he was at the phone. Officer Romy went after the strangers and followed them to the Lake Shore depot, too late, however, to arrest them, as they had boarded the train and left the city. The bill has all the appearances of having been at one time good money and it is doubtful if the men could have been pinched for passing it. The superintendent will hold the bill as a souvenir.

NOTES.

There was one drunk in police court this morning. He was arrested by Officer Rohrer. Mayor Scherer assessed the usual $1 fine, then lectured the prisoner and allowed him his freedom on a promise to do better hereafter.

Mayor Scherer said this morning that he would not permit the police to interfere with W. C. Bohannon in his address on the court house steps tomorrow evening unless there was some infringement of the law.

MEET AT SOUTH WHITLEY.

The Fort Wayne Baptist association, comprising pastors and officers of the Baptist churches in Fort Wayne and surrounding towns, will meet at South Whitley, commencing on Tuesday and continuing in session until Thursday. "Some of the Hindrances to Sunday School Work" will be the subject of a paper by A. Z. Polhamus, of this city, and E. W. Lewis, also of this city, will present a report of the publication society. On Wednesday evening Rev. L. L. Henson will preach a doctrinal sermon and on Thursday will present a report on state missions.

STEEL FREIGHTER LAUNCHED.

Detroit, Sept. 15.—The steel freight steamer Howard L. Shaw, built for the Eddy-Shaw company, of Bay City, was launched from the Wyandotte yard of the Detroit Ship Building company this afternoon.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

O. L. Hull—Green Stamps. -3-15

A. C. Aurentz's Pop Corn Fritters are pure, delicious and wholesome.

Call and hear the Phonographs at Meyer Cycle Co.

The only place to buy good Pop Corn Fritters is at A. C. Aurentz's, 18 West Berry street.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Change of Life

These Women were Helped Through Woman's Great Crisis by Mrs. Pinkham—All Middle-Aged Women Should Read Their Letters.



Nine Years of Suffering

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you, I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—Mrs. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without your medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much, for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

No woman is so healthy but at this crisis in her life she needs advice and help from the most competent source. Mrs. Pinkham will advise such women without charge on request.

Experienced Great Benefit

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Ceylon St., Bradford, Pa.

Mrs. Harrold Relieved of Pain

"I had pains in my head and back and could not stand on my feet without causing terrible pains in abdomen. I was short of breath and could not sleep. I tried several doctors but none helped me. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in a paper and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better than I had for months. I have taken several bottles and am now well."—MRS. R. E. HARROLD, Clinton, Ill.

The medicine that has cured a million women of serious female ills—an incomparable record—such is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. WENGER, SPECIALIST,



25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Blood, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Impediments, Blood-poison, Stricture, Sore Throat, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ills; mental, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretion producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, headaches, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

135 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.

DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE NEW ONE REPLACED FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS. "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

APPEAL TO MANKIND

(Continued From First Page.)

postoffice, express money order to James E. Ludlow, secretary, San Antonio, Tex.

"Secretaries of all local T. P. A. posts will receive and remit your subscriptions.

"I trust this appeal to the traveling men will be met by a quick response.

"Sincerely and fraternally,

"D. W. Michaux,
"President T. P. A. of America."

PRESBYTERY WILL MEET.

The semi-annual meeting of the Fort Wayne presbytery, the second in 1900, will be held in the Presbyterian church at Lagrange on Monday evening at 7:30. The retiring moderator, Rev. Donehay, of Huntington, will preside and new officers will be elected to serve six months. An important subject to be considered at this meeting is the revision of the creed and it is probable that the members will give expression of their opinion as a body.

The annual mission festival of Redeemer Lutheran church will be held on Sunday, the 30th. The congregations of all the Lutheran churches of the city will participate in the services. Speakers from out of town will be Rev. C. W. Diedrich, of Hoagland, and Rev. H. P. Eckhardt, of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE PICKS IDLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

employes of the coal companies and sent out from Hazelton on September 7, and following that the officers of the United Mine Workers, on behalf of the employes, sent a telegram to each of the railroad companies controlling anthracite mines, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration.

"The telegrams were sent from the Postal telegraph office at Indianapolis at 12:15 midday, Wednesday, September 12, and no answer has yet been received, while the order to strike would not take effect until Monday, September 17, giving ample time to accept any proposition to arbitrate.

"John Mitchell,
"President.
"W. D. Wilson,
"Secretary Treasurer.
"United Mine Workers of America."

At the headquarters today's reports received from board members and district presidents were apparently very satisfactory. Mitchell and his private secretary will leave Indianapolis this evening for Hazelton, Pa. Wilson will not go to the anthracite fields, as he will be required to remain in charge of the quarters in this city. The long strike in the Jellico, Tenn., district was settled yesterday, about 5,000 men returning to work.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

SPICES

No food product is as much manipulated and adulterated as are the spices which are so necessary an adjunct to the household. This manipulation is so generally known, that pure food laws were passed by a number of states in an endeavor to stop the practice, but without avail. Recognizing the conditions as they exist, we carry a line of

"PURE FOOD" GROUND SPICES,

and guarantee them to be absolutely free from any admixture whatever. The following comprises a full list of our "PURE FOOD" spices:

Allspice, Zanzibar Capsicum, African Capsicum, Saigon Cinnamon, Cloves, Jamaica Ginger, African Ginger, Mace, Mustard, Nutmegs, Black Pepper, White Pepper.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

88 CALHOUN STREET.

YALE LOCKS



AND

GENERAL HARDWARE, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Ornamental and Plate Glass, Tools and Cutlery, Washing Machines, Low Bros.' Paints.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

9 E. Columbia St.

Phone 484.

Wire and Iron Lawn Fences.

THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Faculty includes Hon. John N. Jewett, Dean; Judge Jenkins, (U. S. Court); Justice Cartwright, (Ill. Sup. Ct.); Luther Laflin Mills, Hon. Geo. E. Adams, Hon. Wm. J. Calhoun, John W. Ela, Fred A. Smith, W. H. Dyrenforth, A. J. Eddy, S. S. Gregory, Jas. S. Harlan and others.

Opens September 6. Day and Evening Classes.

For announcement address the secretary, Edward T. Lee, 107 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

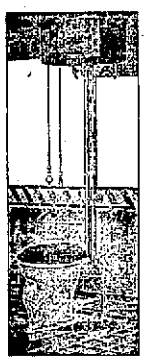
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At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

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Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis St

'Phone No. 520.

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GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

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DR. R. P. WHITE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Rooms 3 and 4.

Hours:—9 to 12; 1 to 5, Sunday:—9 to 10:30; 3 to 5 At Warsaw Monday's.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Traveler's Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of accident insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.

New Telephone No. 222.

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138-146 West 14th Street, - - New York City, N. Y.

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IF YOUR CELLAR IS DRAINED INTO ANY OF THE CITY SEWERS.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar.

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EMMETT MARTIN

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LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade, Second Floor.

Many old men are today living on the value of their life insurance, taken years ago, when they only thought of the welfare of others.

C. B. FITCH,

General Agent, 65 Clinton St.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF MONTPELIER, VT.

W. C. CLEARY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.

Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental.

Packard Music House,

120 CALHOUN STREET.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:30.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and residence, 26 Madison St

Specialty:—Disease of Women

Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.



DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs

'Phone 1176. 98 Calhoun St.

WELSH FRANKNESS.

The district manager of one of the Welsh railway connections received an application the other day from a man requesting a return pass for himself to Cardiff.

There was nothing about the letter to indicate that the writer had any claim for the privilege he requested, but that railway official thought perhaps the applicant was the representative of a big customer, or had some connection with the line, possibly as a local goods agent. So he wrote back: "Please state explicitly on what account you request pass."

By return of post came this reply: "I've got to go to Cardiff some way, and I don't want to walk."—London Tit-Bits.

Miss Minnie Westrumb, of Maysville, is in the city visiting Mrs. W. J. Probasco.

LOCAL LINES.

J. Emshelmer, of New York, is visiting E. Rosenthal.

Mrs. C. M. Carter, of Chicago, is in the city visiting friends.

Herbert Wheeler has returned to Chicago, after a visit here.

James Hattery leaves Sunday for a visit with relatives in Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Rossington, of Albion, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. S. L. Fryer is visiting friends in Indianapolis for a few days.

Miss Julia Taylor has gone to Detroit and New York city for a visit.

Miss Gertrude Mayhew has returned from a visit in Indianapolis.

Miss Maggie O'Brien, of Monroeville, is visiting Fort Wayne friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rossington, of Kendallville, visited city friends Friday.

Mrs. Harry Downing, of Richmond, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. Ryan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spangler, of Auburn Junction, are visiting city friends.

Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Carson, of Greenville, Miss., are visiting Miss Seabrease.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wood, of Warsaw, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Eversole.

George Weick and E. R. Rowe, of Columbia City, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Will Smith, of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, is back from a visit in Warsaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Walmer, of Huntington, visited Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kettler will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary on Monday.

Mrs. O. P. Zimmer has returned to Bluffton, after a few days' visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Editor F. S. Miner, of the South Whitley News, was the guest Friday of his brother, Charles.

Miss Lulu Correll has returned to Huntington, after a ten days' visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Misses Lillian and Emma Kafer, of Columbia City, visited Fort Wayne friends yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. R. S. Patterson and son, have returned from South Haven, Mich., where they spent the summer.

Miss Helen Thompson has returned home to Payne, Ohio, after a visit in the city with Miss Rose Luley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meyer, of Chicago, who have been the guests of Rev. Juengel, have returned home.

E. C. Barber has returned to his home in Huntington, after a pleasant visit with Fort Wayne friends.

F. W. Sihler gave a dinner at the Wayne Friday evening in honor of Captain Sutermeister, of Kansas City.

Rev. E. W. Allen has returned from Monroeville, where he delivered an address in the Church of Christ there.

Miss Jennie Osborne and Miss Nettie Spencer, of Bluffton, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday with friends.

Miss Holcher, who has been the guest of D. T. Hayes and family, left Friday for her home at Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Joseph Skelley, of McKeesport, who has been visiting her father, J. M. Kane, has returned home.

Ronald Dawson and sister, Miss Hadjie, have gone to Rome City to Spend Sunday with Mrs. J. R. Meriweather.

Dr. E. J. McOscar has begun the work of extensively remodeling and improving his residence on West Jefferson street.

Mrs. D. W. Moffat and son, Will, have returned from Charlevoix, accompanied by Mrs. Moffat's brother, Will Moffett.

D. E. Studebaker, of Decatur, a member of the Twenty-eighth Indiana battery, is visiting in the city for a few days.

Miss Edith Eldridge has returned home to Irvington, Ind., after a visit with Miss Grace Tinkham and Mrs. J. S. McCurdy.

Miss Bessie Hunter has returned to her home at Owensboro, Ky., after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lechler.

Gustave Steigler and Luther Mayse have returned to their home at Scranton, Pa., after a visit with friends in the city.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor are endeavoring to organize a German branch in the city, with excellent prospects of success.

Theodore Meyer and little son, of St. Louis, arrived Friday evening for a visit with Mr. Meyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. W. Meyer.

T. C. Harges, of the Wayne Buggy company, has returned from the Van Wert fair, where he was acting as a judge of farm implements and vehicles.

Mrs. Eugene LaPointe and daughter, Miss Gertrude, who have been visiting Mrs. D. D. Williams, returned to their home in Huntington yesterday.

General and Mrs. W. R. Wooters, of Philadelphia, and daughter, Miss Wooters, and Mrs. Kell, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. H. C. Zollinger Friday evening.

Winthrop and Robert Lane, the two younger sons of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lane, are suffering from scarlet fever, and Professor Lane and his elder son, Ralph, are boarding away from home.

Miss Minnie Julian, of this city, is visiting in Montpelier.

Carl Schmick, of Defiance, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Maud Hirsch has returned from a visit in Jackson, Mich.

Miss Mary Myers, of Columbia City, is visiting her brother, Will Myers.

The Rurode Dry Goods company will shortly install a new cash carrying system in their store.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Dull, of 18 Hamilton street, entertained a party of twenty-four guests Friday evening in honor of the Misses Amelia Ream and Martha J. Weible, of Johnstown, Pa. The event was a pleasant surprise to the ladies, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dull, and an evening of rare enjoyment was spent with music and other amusements. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

Thirty couples of young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Holzhauer, on Taber street, Friday evening, perpetrating a surprise party upon their daughter, Miss Lena. Miss Holzhauer was absent from home when her friends arrived, and as she returned she was greeted by the din of about sixty tin horns. After the noise had subsided Miss Lena demonstrated her talents as an entertainer and the evening was most delightfully spent. Progressive pedro was a feature, and Miss May Florence and J. Perry captured the first prizes, while Messrs. Florent and Zink were awarded the consolation prizes. Refreshments were served at the close.

SEWER CAVED IN.

A slight cave-in at the intercepting sewer Friday caught a workman named McCabe. He was quickly rescued by fellow-workmen and within a few hours was able to resume work.

LOST TWO FINGERS.

While working an ending machine at a box factory on Columbia street yesterday Otis Blake caught his left hand in the machinery and two fingers were so badly mutilated that Dr. C. H. English found it necessary to amputate the members.

CAR STRUCK A HORSE.

Late Friday afternoon, at Calhoun and Berry streets, Hanna street car No. 53 struck a horse which drew a carriage in which were a gentleman and three ladies. The horse was lifted from its feet by the fender and thrown to the pavement, but was not injured, and was soon driven away as if nothing had happened.

IS NOW A CAPTAIN.

Lawrence J. Younge, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Younge, of this city, who is attending Culver Military Academy, has just been promoted to the position of captain of Culver cadets and is in command of company B. The news of the young man's advancement came yesterday in a telegram from Colonel Fleet, the commandant at the academy.

THE JEFFERSON CLUB.

An important meeting of the Jefferson club was held last evening at which the following delegates to the national convention of democratic clubs, to be held in Indianapolis, October 3, were elected: F. E. Zollars, John H. Aiken, H. A. Plumadore, Hon. G. W. Loutitt, Alphonse Corbat, of Absite; A. S. Robinson, of Monroeville; David Updike, of Leo; Theodore Dodane, Joe Mason and George Swayne. The club decided to attend democratic meetings at New Haven and Monroeville and organize branches of the Jefferson club in those towns.

ARITHMETIC AND FOOD.

School Children Must Be Better Fed.

A young girl in Newport, Ind., Miss Ethel Thornton, says no one has a better right to speak of Grape-Nuts food than she. "I was in school, but in poor health, until Mamma began to give me Grape-Nuts food. I began to improve at once, both mentally and physically, and I improved so in my work at school that I got 100 in arithmetic, and during that time I gained 3 or 4 pounds in weight and am still gaining.

"There is no one has a right to recommend the food more highly than I. Mamma neglected to supply it for about three weeks, and I began to fail in health again, so I commenced the use of the food over, and now I don't intend to do without Grape-Nuts on the table."

It is well for parents to know that GrapeNuts food contains selected elements from the grains, prepared and cooked in such a way as to present these food elements so that they can be quickly digested and assimilated; the phosphate of potash obtained from the field grains, and contained in Grape-Nuts unites with the albumen of food to quickly rebuild the gray matter in the nerve centres and brain.

It is of the greatest importance that growing children and students be given food that sustains both brain and nerves.

HAVE AIDED GALVESTON.

Following are some of the contributions that have been made by various cities of the country to stricken Galveston:

New York, $134,395.
Columbus, Ohio, $2,531.
Cleveland, $5,200.
San Francisco, $8,000.
Ambassador Porter elected chairman of committee to solicit funds from Americans at Paris.
Governor Roosevelt issued appeal for help and appointed J. Pierpont Morgan chairman of New York committee.
Chicago, $60,000.
Omaha, Neb., $3,000.
Cutter Winona sailed for Galveston with twenty-five tons of provisions.
Washington, $2,000.
Kokomo, Ind., $700.
President Loubet extended the sympathy of France.
Philadelphia, $10,000 more sent.
Lexington, $1,188.
Hamilton, Ohio, $206.
Mobile, $3,600.
Dubuque, Iowa, $500.
Indianapolis, $2,680.
Topeka, Kas., $2,500.
Springfield, Ohio, $1,500.

A. C. Aurentz's Pop Corn Fritters are delicious. Try them.

WORK OF ARTISTS.

Everyone who has had occasion to visit the Avelina hotel these days remarks upon the improved appearance of the rotunda and offices of that popular hostelry and expresses much admiration at the decorations of the walls and ceilings of these rooms. A corps of experienced decorators, under the personal direction of L. O. Hull, has been busily engaged during the past few weeks in decorating in relief on the walls and ceilings of these rooms, and also of the two main entrances of the hotel. The work has been done in a most artistic manner and it may well be called a masterpiece of the decorator's art. The designs are many and varied, and the work has been finished in colors, green and gold predominating, with here and there a design finished in some other shade, the whole blending harmoniously and making the effect most pleasing to the eye. The whole work was designed by Mr. Hull and executed under his personal supervision. It is one of the best pieces of work of its kind ever done in Fort Wayne and the fact that it is fully appreciated is attested every day by the complimentary remarks of those who have seen it.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

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GRAND FREE STREET FAIR.

Bluffton, Ind., Sept. 18th to 20th. For this occasion excursion tickets will be sold on Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th, via L. E. & W. R. R. at $1, good to return up to and including Sept. 21st. 13-7t

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J. K. Ross Green Stamps. 13-15

Special Race Tickets, $7.50 worth for $5. For sale at C. B. Woodworth's drug store and Al. Aller's cigar store. 14t2

Go to Detroit next Sunday via Wabash and Steamer. Tickets, $1.60. Train leaves 5:50 a. m. 2tf

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Once a customer of A. C. Aurentz's Pop Corn Fritters, always a customer.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

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FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms to permanent parties, in Aldine flats, 53 E. Berry street. Apply to Mrs. Smith, room 28. 11-1mo

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FOR RENT—Large front room, well furnished, suitable for two persons, with or without board; good location. Inquire 269 West Jefferson street. 13-4t

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FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

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FOR RENT—The elegant store room formerly occupied by the Aldine restaurant; fine room for millinery, drugs, fancy bakery, etc.; low rent. Apply to D. N. Foster Furniture Co. 4-1mo

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FOR RENT—Nov. 1st, store, No. 8 W. Columbia street; was used by H. N. Ward for a crockery store; sign, big iron dog; size of store, 22½ feet wide by 110 feet; good shelving and show cases; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Inquire of H. N. Ward, 233 W. Berry St., or by letter, with terms you offer. 17-1mo

WANTED.

WANTED—A tailor. Apply H. Goldstein, 23 West Main St. 14-2t

WANTED—A first-class cook. Apply at Fannie Joy's, jail flats. 12-tf

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WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 106 Baker St. 15-2t

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WANTED—A young girl for general housework, one who can go home nights. Apply, 228 West Berry St. 10tf

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WANTED—A cook at once; wages, $4.00 per week. Apply at Mrs. J. M. Barrett's, 255 Fairfield avenue. 15-3t

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WANTED—To buy—An old building, to be removed off the premises. Address G. F., 104 Buchanan street. 81-1mo

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WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

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WANTED—A vacation; will return Sept. 22. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-tf

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WANTED—An experienced cook and dishwasher. Permanent position. Apply at once. Metropolitan Cafe, 32 East Wayne St. 14-2t

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WANTED—By man and wife, 2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Can give good references. Address G, this office.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to call and get started on a profitable business. Big money, no capital required. 148 W. Wayne St.

WANTED—At once—A man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods in the country; straight salary $15.00 weekly and expenses. Send stamp. Monarch Mfg. Co., Dept. 98, Springfield, Ill. 14-3t

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WANTED—A woman to work Friday forenoons and to assist in housecleaning, one living in South Wayne preferred. Apply at Walnut Place, southwest corner of Creighton and Fairfield avenues. 12t4

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; we teach the work in two months; present graduates with complete outfit of tools and pay $12 weekly when competent; make application by mail. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 15-6t

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WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

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WANTED—Agents—General agents in every locality in the United States to represent large concern appointing agents on strictly salary basis of $85 per month, with all traveling expenses paid. Dept. 430, 1970 Park Ave., New York.

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; also 2 girls for steam laundry, $6 per week. 10-tf

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WANTED—All to know who are afflicted with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield avenue. 8-7-1m

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WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; salary $18 per week and expenses payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. Standard House, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago. s15-17-22-24-29-o1-6-8

WANTED—Any lady can easily make $18 to $25 weekly by representing us in her locality, and as the position is both pleasant and profitable the year round, I will gladly send full particulars to all; even your spare time is valuable and if you really want to make money address, with 2c stamp, Mrs. Mary E. Wheeler, 87 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 15-22-29

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 187 W. Berry; 80 East Lewis, new dwelling; dwelling, 39 Fairfield avenue, 217 Broadway, 103 Fletcher avenue, 114 Clinton street, Ninde Homestead, Fairfield avenue; office rooms, 32 E. Berry. Property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 10-tf

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TO LOAN—So few people ask for loans that we practically allow you to name rates; supply unlimited. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

LOST.

LOST—A bird dog, black, white and tan, six months old. Finder return to 121 Baker street and receive reward.

STRAYED—A red cow. Return to Wm. Spandle, 55 W. Wayne St., and receive reward. 15-2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two bird dog pups; Spanish pointers. 35 Brackenridge St. 14-2t

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FOR SALE—Good Spring Wagon, suitable for egg and poultry wagon at 512 E. Lewis St.

FOR SALE—Nice 5-room cottage, on East Washington street; quick sale at $1,250. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

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FOR SALE—Store building No. 616 Calhoun street. Address Francis Cordrey, Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-18-1m

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FOR SALE—Four acres of good garden land, with good buildings, near city, at $800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

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FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

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FOR SALE—Choice residence, with good barn, West DeWald, near Calhoun; want offer. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

---

FOR SALE Choice lot on Harrison street pavement, $1,500; pavement paid. This is a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

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FOR SALE—Fine Lakeside property, reduced from $3,500 to $2,750; all modern; owner not able to carry it. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7tf

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FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

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FOR SALE—52-foot lot and fair 6-room house on High street; pavement paid; will sell for only $1,400. W. E. Doud, Old National. 7-tf

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FOR SALE—Either or both of two 5-room cottages on St. Mary's avenue; $000.00 for one or $1,700 both. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

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FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Eel River township; owner desires to leave the state; will sell at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—One 280-acre farm, one 73-acre farm; also property in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. G-26-d—w-tf

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FOR SALE—Nearly new 6-room house with bath and barn at No. 12 Fox street; a bargain, as owner is non-resident. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

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FOR SALE—Large new dry cold storage ice box (removable in sections); suitable for butcher, hotel, restaurant and grocery story. Address P. O. Box 76, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

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FOR SALE—Seven room dwelling, gas and water; lot 52x150 feet, on Force street; price, $1,900; house alone cost $1,800. Lenart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 1216

FOR SALE—40x150 feet on East Creighton avenue, opposite Reservoir park; asphalt paved street. Price, $1,100 if taken at once. Lenart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 14-6t

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FOR SALE—Eight-room dwelling, with all modern improvements, on Taber street, near Calhoun; fine fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; owner going to leave city. For bargain price call on Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St. 1216

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 21-tf

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FOR SALE—Cheap—Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Victor Hugo and Carlyle's works; medical works and National cyclopedia; floor mats, oak center table, small pictures, physician's valise and medicines, banquet lamp, marble top brass stand and mirror, guitar and flute. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 7tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, one up and one down. 46 Douglas Ave.

FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 9-6-1m

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FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 6-1m

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FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

EGG BAKING POWDER

"It is like the beaten white of eggs."

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—Ladies Union No. 226, at No. 32 Calhoun street, third floor.
Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters.
Masonic Temple—The Murray Comedy company.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND

The Sentinel will receive and acknowledge in its columns all subscriptions sent to this office for relief of the destitute and suffering people of Galveston. Cash contributions are more needed than anything else. The following subscriptions are acknowledged:

The Sentinel	$ 25 00
Charles McCulloch	25 00
H. C. Paul	25 00
Charles S. Bash	25 00
C. Krimmel	20 00
J. D. Bond	10 00
Samuel Wagenhals	5 00
Henry M. Williams	20 00
Miss M. V. Hamilton	20 00
B. D. Angell	5 00

Colonel W. H. Dewey, who bet $20,000 against $40,000 that Bryan would be elected, is a millionaire mine owner, and is no relation to Admiral Dewey.

The man who forced the anti-ice trust plank into the New York democratic state platform was Professor Duncan Lee, who came from Syracuse or somewhere. Mr. Croker objected to it, of course, but also, of course, he did not try as hard to keep it out as he did to prevent the nomination of Mr. Coler for governor.

Senator Hanna announces that the declaration of "Golden Rule" Jones for Mr. Bryan does not worry him in the least. Maybe. But Senator Hanna's assertion that Mayor Jones' flop means only one vote less for McKinley is likely to have no improving effect upon the republican chairman's repute for veracity. Senator Hanna has not forgotten what Mayor Jones as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio accomplished in Cleveland last year.

There has come over the people of ruined Galveston a change of spirit and they are now bravely talking of rebuilding their city. The spirit is admirable for its example of the never-say-die impulse of the American people, but it might be well for the people of Galveston to recall that their city is always in danger. A generation ago they suffered tremendously from a disaster like the recent one, though it was not overwhelming like the one last week, and at other times very dangerous storms have burst upon them. The city is most perilously situated and may be rebuilt only to be soon or later razed by the fury of the elements.

Many persons read with feelings of horror, no doubt, of the summary punishment administered at Galveston to the human ghouls who were looting the dead. It is reported that more than fifty negroes who were arrested and afterwards shot had on their persons pockets full of dismembered fingers which were severed from dead bodies in order to get the jewelry worn by the flood victims. The death penalty is a horrible thing to contemplate even in expiation of murder and it may strike many good people as almost criminal severity to have put mere thieves to death in Galveston. It must be remembered, however, that the situation in the stricken city was one of extreme peril and yet is. Disorder always follows in the wake of disaster. The evil elements of society turn such cataclysmic disasters as that at Galveston into a harvest time. If the sternest measures had not been promptly adopted at Galveston the survivors of the storm's fury would soon have been threatened with horrors far surpassing those which were hurled upon them by the wind and the sea. The fiends who robbed the dead would also have robbed the living. Neither property nor life, not even woman's honor, would have been secure from the ravishing hand of brutal force. The brave, resourceful men of Galveston knew just the situation they had to deal with and just what most serious peril threatened. They dealt with the crisis summarily as only it could be dealt with, perhaps. But it was all horrible enough in its best light.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

We do not believe it is possible that any person who listened to or has read the addresses delivered by Colonel Bryan in this city Thursday, has not a kindlier feeling and more genuine admiration for him than before. Mr. Bryan knew and fully appreciated that he was not expected to discuss political topics and the address with which he presented what he had to say without once giving expression to a word in the slightest degree offensive to the most ticklish partisan is something to command the respect of everybody.

Under stress of great provocation to utter in self-defense something of political flavor he possessed complete control of himself and made a higher, more effective and sincere defense by a masterly example of magnanimity. His self-poise, his complete surrender to the decencies of the occasion and his whole-hearted tribute to the prevailing sentiment of time and place will long be remembered as a conspicuous instance of a broad-minded, sensible and patriotic man's obedience to the dictates of the spirit of tolerance.

Mr. Bryan made three speeches in Fort Wayne. Not one was a prepared effort. Yet he completely avoided politics and while he gave his partisans renewed occasion to admire him he gave them none to shriek in partisan ecstasy nor his political opponents reason to say he misconceived in the slightest degree the purpose of his coming. His addresses breathed the loftiest patriotism, they presented the higher ideals of citizenship in this republic, they glowed with the warmth of human brotherhood.

Mr. Bryan's speeches in Fort Wayne Thursday serve purpose of high example which it is to be hoped may be emulated by many others on like occasions.

WAGE AGREEMENT LIKELY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15.—An early settlement of the wage differences of the glass chimney manufacturers and workmen is probable, the manufacturers having made a proposition to pay an advance of from three to six per cent. for hand-made chimneys and a slight increase for machine work. The workmen demanded ten per cent. advance. The proposition was submitted to the workmen, and if favorable action is taken the chimney factories will all be in operation some time next week, giving employment to ten thousand men and boys.

SELECT CAMPAIGN FLOWER.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The pink carnation is to be a badge of the republican campaign. The pink carnation is President McKinley's favorite flower, and this fact induced Dr. J. R. Nevitt, of Washington, D. C., to write to Perry S. Heath, chairman of the national republican press committee, suggesting that it be declared the republican party's national emblem for this campaign. Mr. Heath immediately referred to Chairman Hanna and that official approved the selection.

St. Ives, Cornwall, has a very queer memorial in the shape of the mausoleum of John Knill, which is fifty feet high. Every five years various ceremonies—money for which Knill left by will—take place in front of the monument.

SHOT FROM REAR

WABASH LABORER WOUNDED BY A LOAFER.

HIS INJURIES ARE MORTAL

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS A PETTY FIGHT.

OPERATED IN FORT WAYNE

A BANK SWINDLER ARRESTED AT MARION.

Wabash, Ind., Sept. 14.—Henry Simmons shot William Cox in the back of the head about 8:30 o'clock last night with a charge of buckshot. Cox will die. When Cox went home last evening he found Simmons in his house and gave him a severe thrashing. Simmons secured a shotgun, after searching for some time found Cox in a saloon on Canal street. His victim's back was turned, and without giving a word of warning he fired. Simmons is a worthless fellow who has spent about half his life in jail and has not been out more than a week. Cox is a hard working man and has a wife and several children. Simmons made good his escape and has not yet been captured.

BOY DROWNED IN SOUR MILK.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—Ray, the two-year-old son of Daniel Berkey, who resides ten miles southwest of this city, was drowned in a ten-gallon keg half filled with sour milk, about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The keg stood in the yard, and the child's mother was in the house, only a few feet away. The little fellow had toppled over the edge of the keg, and its limited diameter kept his feet upward, as there was not room for his body to fall into the keg. He had not been long from his mother's side when she missed him and began a search, which came to a quick and horrifying end.

TWO MEN RELEASED.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15.—The grand jury failed to indict Saloonkeeper Harris and his bartender, Ackerman, for perjury in having sworn that Secretary Dick, of the Anti-Saloon league, was in their saloon drunk at illegal hours on a Sunday. At the time they testified to this accusation an attempt was being made to discredit the league, which was asking Governor Mount to discipline his Terre Haute police commissioners for failure to enforce the law. There was little or no doubt but that perjury had been committed, and the two men, as also a loafer about the saloon, who had sworn to the same story, were bound over to the grand jury on evidence that seemed to be conclusive. Judge Piety gave the grand jury specific instructions in regard to the crime of perjury, and it had been taken as a mater of course that all three men would be indicted. The loafer was indicted, but the other two escaped.

COUNCIL STILL OBSTINATE.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—The city council has again refused to accept the asphalt pavement laid by the Central Bermudez company, of Indianapolis, claiming that the specifications have not been complied with. The work has been finished since last October, but the company waived immediate acceptance and proceedings were postponed until the winter might develop possible defects. The company now claims that the work is satisfactory, with the exception of some minor features, which are protected by the bond. The matter will be carried into the courts. The work represents an outlay of $60,000.

LICENSED TO PREACH.

Columbia City, Ind., Sept. 15.—During the session yesterday afternoon of the St. Joe conference of the United Brethren church, Ray G. Upson, J. W. Bownell, E. S. Eby and H. T. Werick were licensed to preach. The presiding elders made reports, showing material growth in their respective charges.

A BROTHER'S CRUEL PRANK.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—Kirk Williamson, 15 years old, of Yorktown, was playfully pushed from a Big Four excursion train at New Paris, Thursday, by his older brother, and badly hurt.

DIPHTHERIA AT SOUTH BEND.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 15.—So serious have been the ravages of the diphtheria that many citizens have left this city. Other towns in northern Indiana have declared a quarantine against South Bend. The board of health has twice postponed the opening of the schools. Business houses and factories have been closed and a strict watch kept on the infected districts.

REUNION OF FORTY-FOURTH.

Rochester, Ind., Sept. 15.—The twenty-first annual reunion of the Forty-fourth Indiana will be held in this city on the 16th and 17th of October. An elaborate program has been arranged, with welcoming address by Mayor O. W. Christie, and addresses from speakers of note. The comrades will be entertained by friends in the city.

GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

New Albany, Ind., Sept. 15.—Miss Jennie, twenty-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Deval, was found at the foot of a flight of stairs with a bullet hole through her forehead, and a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver was found near by. Her death was surrounded by mystery and can not be explained. There are no powder burns on her face to indicate suicide. The supposition is that she must have fallen while ascending the stairs with the revolver in her hand it exploded. Her parents are prostrated over the terrible discovery.

OPERATED IN FORT WAYNE.

Marion, Ind., Sept. 15.—C. L. Thompson, of Indianapolis, forty years of age, was arrested here yesterday on information from the sheriff of Tipton county, Ind., charging him with obtaining money from different banks throughout Indiana by fraudulent means. He came here yesterday morning and transacted some business with the Marion bank, and started for the depot to board a train. When arrested he broke down and cried and acknowledged the charges. On his person was found a memorandum of the amounts received from different banks and individuals, amounting to $1,847. The list is as follows: Converse bank, $110; English, $50; Salem, $197; Raub, $20; Vernon, $35; Brookville, county treasurer, $25; Westport, $5; Aurora, $5; College Corner Farmers' bank, $10; Essex, $75; South Bend, $600; Charles Martindale, $30; State bank, $10; Charles Gipe, $5; Tipton county bank, $160; First National Logansport, $10; Bank of Indiana, Rochester, $10; Bank of Whitney, $25; People's bank, Pierceton, $60; Farmers' of Waterloo, $10; Albion bank, $125; Bank of Avilla, $100; First National bank, Fort Wayne, $25; First National bank, Wabash, $50; New Summitville hotel, $75; Fowler, $25.

A book of township warrants was also found on his person. One blank was filled out in favor of C. L. Thompson for $260, signed by S. B. Caldwell, treasurer Pulaski county.

MEXICAN VETERANS ELECT.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15.—The National Association of Mexican Veterans meets at Cleveland next year. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. E. S. Hobson, Kentucky; vice presidents, W. S. McChesney, Kentucky; Leroy Wiley, Illinois; H. T. Ogden, Ohio; E. M. Davis, Tennessee; Gen. Geo. F. McGinnes, Indiana; William A. Stuart, Tennessee; Joseph Anderson, North Dakota; secretary and treasurer, Gen. Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

FERRELL IS ARRAIGNED.

Marysville, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Rosslyn Ferrell, charged with the murder of Express Messenger Lane and the robbery of an express safe on a Panhandle train, was arraigned in court yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the indictments returned against him. Counsel was appointed for him and October 15 fixed as the date of his trial.

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15.—Experiments just concluded here of the new Cosgrove process for making compound steel ingots is exciting great interest among steel manufacturers from the fact that the discovery may have an effect upon the letting of armor plat contracts next month. The experiments were under the direction of W. D. Corcoran, of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and the results of the test, it is claimed, were a surprise to all. Perfectly solid ingots of graduated carbon from one side of the ingot to the other or from the center of the ingot to its sides were made. In the manufacture of armor plate, guns and many other kinds of steel the Cosgrove process will, it is claimed, rank with the best, both as to quality of steel produced and the economy in its manufacture. In the matter of armor plate it is further claimed for it that any desired thickness of a very high carbon can be given the surface of the plate, rendering it, with a low carbon back, absolutely impenetrable.

The revenue of Ceylon for the six months ending June 30 shows an increase of more than £73,000 over the returns for the similar period last year. In ten years the revenue has increased 100 per cent.

NATIVES OF GUAM CITIZENS

FEDERAL JUDGE ESTEE MAKES IMPORTANT RULING.

Decides That Annexation to the United States Makes Natives of That Island Americans.

Honolulu, Sept. 8, via San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The question of whether citizens of Guam are Americans was raised in the United States district court here today.

Judge Estee expressed the opinion that the native born people of Guam are Americans by virtue of the annexation of their country by the United States. The question arose in connection with the application for naturalization papers of Reynold Reyes, a native of Guam and former subject of Spain. He took out papers though the court said that it was probably unnecessary. There are several other Guam men here and some Filipinos whose standing is involved in the same doubts as that of Reyes.

MYSTERY IN MAN'S DEATH.

New York, Sept. 15.—Mystery shrouds the death of a man whose body was found yesterday morning in the St. Charles hotel, Brooklyn. Two bullet wounds in the man's mouth leave a suspicion that he was murdered. A handsome blonde woman, who entered the hotel with the man, hurriedly departed before the body was discovered. No trace of her could be found today. The dead man's collar and cuffs, to hide his identity, had been burned in the washbowl in the room. Even the sweatband had been torn from the hat. Twenty-two pawn tickets were found in the trousers pockets. They told a tale of the veriest want. First he parted with his watch, then his dress suit, then the dress suit case, and finally, piece meal, his garments. Thursday evening the couple registered as "O. N. Bartlett and wife." Both were in a jovial humor. They ordered drinks and stationery. At 10 o'clock the night clerk saw the woman leave the hotel. He went to the room. The man seemed to be asleep. At 8 o'clock Friday morning the clerk found "Bartlett" dead. The man had been dead several hours. On the bed was found a 38-calibre revolver, two of the chambers empty. "Bartlett" was about 38 years old.

ALMOST DROWNED IN GRAVE.

Avoca, Iowa, Sept. 15.—One of the attractions at the fair this week has been a hypnotic entertainment. The hypnotist attempted the feat of burying a hypnotized subject for a period of twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time digging him up alive and well. As in all other such cases, a pipe was run from the surface of the ground to the buried person that he might secure air. The burial had taken place and the subject had been under ground for some time, when it was discovered that a water barrel had overturned or had burst and that the water had run into the grave. When the discovery was made there were several inches of water around the subject and it was only by desperate digging that he was rescued in time to prevent drowning.

AUTUMN.

When the summer days are ended
And the coolin' fall 's at hand,
And the red and gold are blended
In a sort o' picture-land,
When the wind comes kind o' sighin'
Through the tall and lonely pines,
Callin' summer 's no use tryin';
For 'tis then the year declines;

When the autumn leaves come flitt'rin'
And a-flyin' through the wind,
And the birds a kind o' twitt'rin'
In the clime they'll leave behind,
Till the frost and snow are over,
And the smilin' spring is here:
When the bees buzz in the clover;
Then their dulcet notes you'll hear.

When the nights are gettin' longer
And the flickerin' shadows fall,
And the north wind growin' stronger
Sweeps o'er field and garden wall,
While the frogs among the rushes
Croak a husky, little strain,
As the river onward brushes;
Oh! 'Tis autumn time again.

—Helen Mae Irwin.

RED MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—The great incohonee of the Improved Order of Red Men last night appointed A. P. Calder, of Boston, great tochakom, Adam Geiger, of Colorado Springs, great minewa and John A. McGraw, of Indianapolis, great guard of the forest. The newly-elected chiefs were raised to the stump by Past Great Incohonee James E. Parsons, of Philadelphia. The propriety of starting an official journal was reported favorably by a committee and adopted. After the appointment of various committees the convention adjourned sine die.

ANOTHER PLAGUE CASE.

Glasgow, Sept. 15.—Another plague case has been reported here, making a total of seventeen. In addition there is one suspect and 115 persons are under observation.

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

ABBEY'S MEDICAL TALKS



Sleeplessness.

At least eight hours sound, refreshing sleep is necessary in every twenty-four. Do you get it, or is your slumber disturbed by restlessness? Do you lie awake counting the hours until early morning, then to fall asleep and be awakened just as you think your eyes have closed? The body and brain require rest. If the body does not get the repose it needs, the system is weakened, and nervous depression with melancholia follow.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT induces sound, refreshing sleep. It goes right to the *cause* of the trouble. It removes the pressure of blood from the brain, and sleep is secured. Abbey's is not an opiate or drug, nor does it stupify. It acts just the other way. Upon awakening you feel refreshed and strong, with clear brain and good appetite and best of all, there is no reaction of any kind.

One-third of your life is spent in bed, gathering strength for the other two-thirds.

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail.
25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., New York.
BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST.

For sale by—
Meyer Bros. & Co.
An all first-class druggists.
Gocke, A. C.
Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.

FORT WAYNE RACES!

SEPTEMBER 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

All the Fastest Horses of the

Grand Circuit and

Great Western Circuit

Will Meet Here for the First Time.

$6.00. Six Dollars. 6 Dollars. $6 00

NO APOLOGY IS NEEDED.



I simply bought 100 sets of the best teeth from a prominent dentist in the west who had retired from practice. I am going to make those teeth with the best rubber—finest workmanship—guarantee you a perfect fit. If you need teeth, what more can you ask? Call today, they won't last long at $6.00 a set—upper or lower.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN STREET. Dr. McAllister, Mgr.

$6 00. Six Dollars. 6 Dollars. $6.00

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Have the largest and best selected stock of

Hardware

in Fort Wayne for you to select your building material from. Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, White Lead, Threshers' Pure Boiled Oil, Varnishes, and all kinds of Paint Brushes.

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.



"ALL SIGNS FAIL

In dry weather" but mine. My sign is a beacon that leads you to a profitable investment of money, whether it be in your own home, farm or business property. All who consult me as to present and future values in all kinds of real estate will have cause to thank me later. I buy, sell or exchange all kinds of property, and loan money at low rate of interest.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.



SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

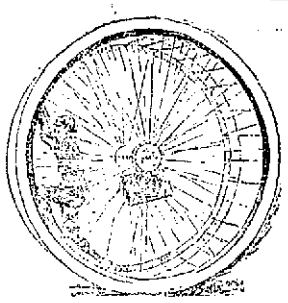
BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists -- price 50¢ per bottle.



Large Wheels

are going out of date. The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

WAYNE BUGGY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—42 E. Columbia St.

Royer Wood Company

—DEALERS IN—

SAWDUST and SLAB WOOD

Wood Delivered to all parts of the City.....

'Phone 1223. 30eod1m

How to Keep Rain from Falling

Or running through your roof. Call or write

A. P. JENNINGS,

32 EAST WAYNE STREET,
FORT WAYNE, - IND.

Sole agent for Allen county Hawthorn & Co.'s United States roof paint. Guarantee one coat to last six years or recoat free.

A STAR OF HOPE

DR. BUNCE'S NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE TRADE MARK

FOR ALL SUFFERERS

NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE

is the only medicine on Earth packed and backed with a Legal Guarantee which says No Cure, No Pay.

It positively cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Grip, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Blood and Female Disorders, Constipation and Nervousness. Cures Children of Bed Wetting.

You run no risk of a loss. Your Money back if it fails to cure. A complete 3-Months Treatment and Cure for only $1.00, only 33⅓ cents a Month. You take No Poison. Nature's Herbs of life is God's own medicine, Roots and Herbs.

FOR SALE BY ALL FORT WAYNE DRUGGISTS.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

ABSORBED BY WAR

PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN INTERESTED IN AFRICA.

THE ELECTIONS COMING ON

COMMENTATORS SAY THE WAR HAS BEEN ENDED.

THEIR STATEMENTS BELIED

BY HEAVY CASUALTY LISTS EACH WEEK.

(Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 15.—When a clear-cut issue is again discernible in the confusion surrounding the Chinese difficulties there may be a reawakening of real interest, but at present China holds quite a secondary place in the public mind in England.

The parliamentary campaign is in full swing, but Lord Salisbury has not yet taken the country into his confidence as to balloting, and the uncertainty gives the stump speaking that is going on in every constituency an academic tinge. So, Great Britain, lacking a more interesting topic, has returned to a consideration of the war in South Africa, and the newspapers are eagerly scanned for signs of the real end of the campaign, as Great Britain is tired of carnage. President Kruger's dramatic retreat has turned the commentators to discuss the close of the war, but the long list of casualties and deaths in hospital, aggregating 200 a week, which continue to fill up the bulletin boards at the war office, belie their statements. The claims hitherto made that the British loss in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision, judging from recent calculations made by a well known actuary, who finds that of the officers in South Africa 72 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds, 36 per thousand of the officers have died from disease, while of the men 19 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds and 31.8 have died from disease. These startling statistics not only illustrate that, while the officers and men have suffered approximately equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate, and also that the rate of mortality in South Africa is much greater than in the Franco-German war.

Kruger's millions are the subject of disrespectful paragraphs and long narratives of dispraise. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000, invested abroad, while some calculators figure his wealth at £5,000,000. The Transvaal government is supposed to have two or three million pounds in continental banks, which will be hoarded by the managing committee, Dr. Leyds says, for a future rising when England is in other difficulties.

All kinds of rumors are current regarding the coming of American enterprise and capital to relieve London's congested traffic. That the metropolis is far behind every provincial center in many things that go to make up a modern city is beginning to be realized by Englishmen as well as by Americans, and a demand is arising for new blood—American or otherwise—capable of solving transit problems.

There is much gossip over the statements that Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago and New York, has secured control of the stock of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead underground railroad. Mr. Yerkes' friends openly declare that he has not only secured this opening, but that his coming to London means that he will control the electrical traction system of the metropolis.

Nor is London the only place where American capitalists are engaged in promoting some industry. The next few days will probably see the completion of plans for the construction and consolidation of a system of 120 miles of suburban lines connecting Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton and a score of smaller towns in the most populous districts of northern England. The project is in the hands of "Tom" and Albert Johnson, of New York. American coal and railroad magnates are also busy here. Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is still with the Carnegies, and President Cassatt is watching developments at one hotel, while the Dodge people have their headquarters at another hostelry. Dodge's parties are confident that American coal has found a permanent place in the continent, if not in England. Every American consul in Europe has been set to work to supply statistics as to the possibility of finding a market.

ANNOUNCES A SPEECH.

W. G. Bohannon, who has been in the city some weeks in the interest of the social democracy, announces that he will deliver an address from the Berry street front of the new court house on Sunday evening, unless he is arrested before being permitted to begin. On Tuesday Mr. Bohannon expects to go to Toledo to assist in organizing the social democracy in that city. He will return to this city in time for the county convention, September 26, and will then remain indefinitely.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS OPEN.

With the single exception of those in Wayne township, which opened last Monday, all the district schools of Allen county will begin their fall sessions on Monday next. Superintendent Young has been holding the preliminary institutes of all the townships during the past week.

THE HOWARD TRIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 15.—The Howard trial was resumed today and Engineer Woodson concluded his testimony. An attachment was issued for James Burns.

Lieut. John Ricketts testified that, after the shooting, he saw a man jump the rear fence near the executive building. The man, he thought had a gray mustache, and he did not believe Howard was the man.

Jailor Lackey, of Madison county, said Howard called on him at Richmond and told him he had been at Frankfort and had gone home, but received a message to return. Howard said:

"You may rest assured that I will never go to the penitentiary for the murder of George Baker."

The theory of the prosecution is that immunity from prosecution for the Baker murder was promised Howard as a reward for killing Goebel.

W. D. Weaver testified that when Howard returned from Frankfort to London to appear for trial for the murder of George Baker, Judge J. H. Tinsley met him and shook hands with Howard, saying:

"Jim, I heard through my son what you did at Frankfort, and I want to congratulate you."

Howard, he said, nodded and smiled.

THE ROOSEVELT TOUR.

Valley City, N. D., Sept. 15.—The special train with the Roosevelt party pulled out from Fargo at 8 this morning. Accompanying the party today are United States Senators Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Carter, of Montana, and Wilson, of Washington. The stop tonight is at Bismarck, where the night meeting is arranged for. One minute stops were made this morning at Casselton, Wheatland, Buffalo and Tower City. At Valley City a stop of one hour was made and Governor Roosevelt made a short speech.

SETTLE FOR THE BRIDGE.

The county commissioners this afternoon made final settlement with the Wabash Bridge and Iron works for the bridge at Walton avenue over the Maumee river. An order for $5,217.40 was drawn by the commissioners to Mr. Hood, representative of the bridge works. The total cost of the bridge was $19,786, and it is considered by Bridge Superintendent Wiley and the county commissioners as one of the best and cheapest bridges ever built in the county.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. T. VanErta, of Orlando, lost a pocketbook in this city to-day. It contained a railroad ticket and a small amount of cash.

C. G. Gilhams, of Lagrange, and T. M. Reed, of Albion, are in the city this afternoon.

Chris. Fricke, a bridge carpenter for the Pennsylvania company, is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Rev. J. W. Lake and Rev. J. W. Lower have returned from Columbia City, where they attended the meetings of the St. Joseph conference of the U. B. church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carson, of Monroeville, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville Chambers have returned from visits with relatives in Douglas and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Anthony A. Arnold, of the Bass foundry, leaves Monday for Atlanta, Ga., and other points in the south, on a vacation visit.

Bids will be received for the construction of the new Third Presbyterian church, at the offices of Architects Kendrick & Bradley, on Thursday.

Harry Brinsley, of Kendrick & Bradley's offices, has gone to Denver and other western cities to visit friends. He will be gone a month.

Fred Smith has taken a position in the offices of the Indiana Furniture company, and will assume his duties on Monday.

Mrs. C. L. Olds and son, Alex, have returned from a visit of a few weeks in Charlevoix, Mich.

Mrs. M. V. Tucker, of the International Business college, has returned from a visit of several months with relatives and friends in Toronto and Orillia, Ont.

IT THRILLED THEM

TO LISTEN TO THE ELOQUENCE OF COLONEL BRYAN.

STIRS A COLUMBUS CROWD

WHIRLWIND OF CHEERS FOR THE LEADER.

A POINT ON THE BOER WAR

AUDIENCE AROUSED TO THE HIGHEST ENTHUSIASM.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Aside from the demonstration that followed Mr. Bryan's appearance on the platform yesterday, there were three distinct outbursts of applause of extraordinary length and earnestness. The first was incited by a reference to the strike in the anthracite coal regions. The second came when the speaker asked why, if only the small minority of bad Filipinos were fighting us, as the president said, would it not be wise to risk the Philippine government with the good majority. And the demonstration of the day followed this climax to Mr. Bryan's criticism of the administration in connection with the Boer war: "When a king dies the president of the United States sends a message of condolence, but two republics die and no republican weeps because of it."

From 15,000 to 20,000 people were at Goodale park to hear the Nebraskan. It was the most successful outing, both in point of numbers and keen appreciation of Bryan doctrine, that the democratic leader has had in his swing around the circle this year.

Local democrats claim that yesterday's meeting would have been as large as the memorable one of four years ago if it had not been for the refusal of the railroads centering here to grant such concessions as are customary in similar cases. A fifty-mile excursion-rate limit was established, and from Newcomerstown a dispatch was received in this city saying that several hundred democrats from Tuscarawas county were disappointed and refused to come because the Pennsylvania road did not make the rate desired. Delegations from different parts of the state brought similar hard-luck stories. So far as could be learned from the local railroad men ordinary excursion provisions were imposed, but no effort was made to keep down the attendance.

TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM.

In his first speech of the campaign in McKinley's state Mr. Bryan divided his time between the trusts and the "paramount" issue, with a reference to the money question somewhat more extended than he has indulged in before. He also made two direct references to the president's letter of acceptance. This was one:

"I read that the president's letter originally contained 20,000 words, but when published there were only 13,000 words. As there were but two or three sentences about the trusts I presume the 7,000 words cut out must have been on that subject."

The other was couched in these words:

"In his letter President McKinley says that the opposition to our arms in the Philippines comes from a part of one tribe. This is too big a compliment to that tribe. It is strange that one small tribe can keep at bay not only all the millions belonging to other tribes but our army of 65,000 men besides. Neither the president nor congress has the power to change the principles of our government."

This was declared by Mr. Bryan with earnestness, whereupon from different points of the large audience there came cries of "No, but Mark Hanna has."

To which sally Mr. Bryan replied: "I know that there is a growing feeling among republicans that Mr. Hanna is not bound by the constitution, but I dissent from that opinion."

This was the only allusion to the Ohio senator during the afternoon, and it was cheered boisterously.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The president said in his letter of acceptance that 'the laboring man wants a short day, instead of a short dollar.' Well, my friends, if I had a blackboard here I would just write three things on that blackboard. I would write, first of all, that the laboring man wants a short day; then I would write under it that a republican senate refused to pass an eight-hour law; and then I would write under that, 'Sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.' (Applause). If the laboring man wants arbitration as a means of settling differences between labor and capital he is told as long as he has a full meal he does not need anything else. If the laboring man protests against government by injunction the only answer he gets is a 'full dinner pail.' If the laboring man points out that the republican party has been in power for four years and has made no effort to protect the laboring man from government by injunction his only answer is an appeal to his appetite.

"My friends, if the republican party wants to make its full-dinner-pail argument let it go into the anthracite coal regions, where the operatives get less than $250 a year. This morning's paper, this morning's republican paper, contains the statement that the wages paid to miners will in some instances average less than $250 a year. Why, my friends, that will not give the laboring man one full dinner pail a day, and he ought to have three. (Applause). I am afraid that when the republican party was not looking the lid of that dinner pail flew off and some coal got into the bucket, and I understand it is coal that weighs nearly twice as much per ton as the law requires, and the republican party, when it goes to blow it out, will have to do it with powder that is sold to the miners at $2.75 a keg, when it is only worth $1.50. No, the dinner-pail argument will not last; the laboring man will not be deceived by any attempt to argue with him that all he needs is a full meal."

MARCUS DALY ILL.

New York, Sept. 15.—Marcus Daly, the millionaire copper mine owner of Montana, is very seriously ill at the Hotel Netherland in this city. Mr. Daly arrived here on the Etruria a week ago and has since been in a condition of much suffering, occasioning anxiety to his friends and business associates. His ailment is heart trouble. He was reported somewhat better today.

WILL WORK FOR THE BOERS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15.—Sibrant Wesselius, as chairman of the committee on organization, today sent out a call for a meeting to be held in Chicago, September 25, at which time the American Transvaal league is to be launched as a national organization. The objects as set forth are "to promote and secure peace for the South African republics; to spread information regarding the cause and create sentiment against the war; to raise funds for the cause; to procure a tender of kindly offices of the United States to end the war."

FAMOUS WOMAN COMING TO FT. WAYNE

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, the Most Accomplished Reader in the Country, to be Here Tuesday Night.



MRS. JESSIE ELDRIDGE SOUTHWICK.

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, who is to appear in Fort Wayne Tuesday, September 25, under the auspices of the Southwick club, an organization of Mrs. Ormsby's pupils, has but few equals as a dramatic reader. She is considered by many the finest reader on the American stage. Of a fine and queenly presence, her voice thrilling and magnetic and under complete control, she electrifies her hearers. Besides a pleasing personality, grace, and a remarkable power of conception and dramatic action, she possesses thorough culture and an acute and delicate appreciation of the lines recited, which makes it a delight to listen to her.

Mrs. Southwick brings to her work the preparation and equipment of many years of practical experience in the Emerson college of oratory, Boston, where she has been instructor in dramatic and Shakespearian interpretation; also at Wellesley college, at the National and the Virginia Schools of Methods, and at other institutions where she has lectured upon all aspects of literary interpretation.

The club is proud to introduce Mrs. Southwick to Fort Wayne, as she adds another star to the constellation which it has been their pleasure to present to lovers of good literature in this city. Frederic M. Blanchard, Henry Lawrence Southwick, Jessie Eldridge Southwick are artists of which any organization might be proud. They represent various types, each having no superior in their peculiar line.

GAVE A BANQUET.

Col. George D. Ohneck, of the Randall hotel, today gave a dinner in honor of the national officers of the Union Veteral Legion and members of the local committees in charge of the recent encampment arrangements. Those present were Gen. W. R. Wooters, of Philadelphia; Thomas J. Hubbard, of Philadelphia; John N. Reber, of Philadelphia; Ford Smith, of St. Louis; Col. Ettinger, of Paterson, N. J.; Geo. H. C. Zollinger, Capt. A. H. Dougall, P. A. Randall and G. D. Ohneck, of this city, and John Otto, of Auburn.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS ILL.

Kendallville, Ind., Sept. 15.—Special. Hon. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who was to have addressed a democratic meeting here last night, was unable to appear owing to illness. Col. F. J. Probst, of Chicago, and Judge Samuel M. Minch, of Fort Wayne, made effective speeches to a large crowd.

ARE SOON TO WED.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith A., to Mr. Hugh G. Keegan. The ceremony will occur at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Yarnelle, 282 West Wayne street, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 6 o'clock p. m. Mr. Keegan and Miss Yarnelle are each prominent in Fort Wayne social circles, and are most widely and favorably known. Mr. Keegan is an attorney of unusual promise and is at present chairman of the republican county central committee. His intended bride has been active in church and musical circles and is richly gifted as a vocalist.

Mrs. George Wyatt has returned from a two weeks' visit with her mother in Van Wert, O.

There will be a republican rally at the republican Sixth ward headquarters, corner Broadway and Creighton avenue Monday evening. The Keystone quartet will sing and Homer C. Hartman will deliver an address. A republican club for the Sixth ward will be organized.

Miss Lena McKenzie, of Garrett; Miss Emma Clark, of Columbia City; Harry Yeddis, of New Haven, and Guy Deal, of Kendallville, are now students who have entered the International Business college for a course.

JAPAN IS STOLID

NOT ENTHUSED OVER WORK OF HER ARMY IN CHINA.

DISTRUSTFUL OF THE FUTURE

WILL PLAY HER PART TO THE END THIS TIME.

WILL FIGHT IF NECESSARY

PURPOSES PRESERVATION OF CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Yokohama, Aug. 8.—The absence of anything like enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese over the good work which their army has done in China is attracting universal comment. The news of the fall of Pekin caused scarcely a ripple of excitement. The determining cause is undoubtedly the deep-seated distrust of the outcome of the Chinese complications and popular convictions that its results will be humiliation like that forced on the nation in 1895. There, is however, a decided resolve that the slightest attempt to trifle this time will be resented with all the force that a self-respecting nation can muster. Japan wants no territory as a reward, but will insist first of all upon the preservation of the integrity of China, not with any desire to form an alliance with the latter as a menace to the west, but rather as the fulfillment of the national hope that China shall become a corporate member of the body of civilized powers as Japan herself has become. She deems it a reproach that the oldest power in the world should be allowed outside the pale of the world.

Another imperative demand will be a guarantee by the powers of Japan's paramount influence in Korea as shall effectually prevent any encroachment thereon by Russia and thus remove all possibility of a future clash with that power.

Apart from the manifestation of good feeling which has come the fraternization of the Japanese and Russian troops in China, a strong conviction has arisen that Russia's power has been overrated and Japan's confidence in herself in the event of a conflict has been correspondingly increased.

Marquis Ito's long expected manifesto placing himself at the head of a new party has appeared. It is especially notable, owing to the fact that its paramount issue is the promotion of civil service reform. It will be interesting to note whether a party based upon a single plank can sustain itself.

It it can, it will be the most signal victory Japan has gained in its extraordinary history.

According to a Nagasaki paper a Japanese company has signed a contract with the American authorities in the Philippines to supply 60,000 tons of Japanese coal for the use of the American men-of-war.

APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

The Hague, Sept. 15.—The Boer delegates, Messrs. Fischer, Woolmarans and Wessels, have addressed an appeal to all nations for intervention in South Africa. After expressing the conviction that the nation of the Transvaal was only proclaimed with the object of enabling Great Britain to prosecute the war in inhuman manner contrary to international law, and to mercilessly pursue as rebels exhausted combatants hitherto recognized as belligerents, the appellants declare that, with God's help, this will never be attained. They assert that the South African republics have shown themselves to be worthy of liberty and that they will continue to struggle to the last breath against Great Britain's attempts to annihilate their existence as a free people. The appeal concludes as follows:

"In the name of justice and humanity we appeal to all peoples to come to our aid in this supreme moment and save our country. We commit ourselves to God, trusting that our prayers will be heard."

MRS. BENNETT DIES IN LIMA.

A telegram to the Sentinel this afternoon states that Mrs. Rosana Bennett died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Woodworth, in Lima, Ohio, at 1:30 o'clock today. The deceased formerly resided in this city, going to Lima several years ago with Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth when that gentleman went there to take charge of the blacksmith shops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road. No information concerning the funeral or the place of interment has been received at this hour, but it is presumed that the remains will be brought here for burial.

Hon. S. M. Hench is at Churubusco, where he delivers a speech to a democratic meeting today.

STOP!

Don't Pay Rent.

You can own your home cheaper than you can rent. Can place a limited number in their homes within the next thirty days under a positive guarantee.

Don't delay. Call at once.

Thos. B. Teeple,

80 Calhoun Street.

Home Phone 414 Main.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the Association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

DO YOUR TEETH NEED ATTENTION?

Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.



You May Need a Plate

Our ZYLONITE (something fine)—the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.

Teeth Without Plates

Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.

All work warranted.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

7 ARCADE.

BURKET & BAKER,

'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

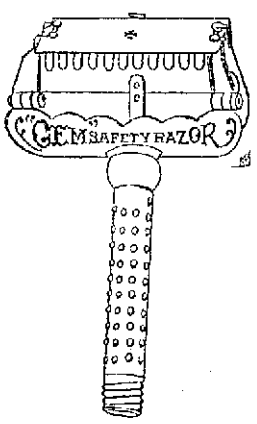
J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

17 W. WAYNE ST.

Be Your Own Barber . . .



Gem and Star Safety Razors.
Henckle and Electric Razors.
Strops and Stroping Machines.
Shaving Soap, Lather Brushes.
Everything to make shaving a pleasure.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

32 CALHOUN ST.

Home Phone 204. Bell Phone 690.

A. Hattersly & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

TO PLAY DAYTON.

A POST-SEASON SERIES IS BEING ARRANGED.

DISCUSSING THE CONDITIONS

DOUBLE-HEADER TOMORROW ENDS THE SEASON.

MANSFIELD WILL PLAY HERE

MANAGER STROBEL PLAYS THE BABY ACT--GOSSIP.

The Inter-State championship season ends tomorrow with a double-header, but this does not mean there will be no more ball games. In fact there will probably be more interesting contests than any that have recently been played in this city. Arrangements are now being discussed for a post-season series between the champion Daytons and the Fort Waynes, who finished second. Mr. Mautner had a telephone talk with Manager Armour and it was agreed the games would be played if satisfactory dates can be agreed upon. It is probable if the series is arranged that the teams will be kept intact until October 1, playing exhibition games in surrounding towns on week days and then playing Saturdays and Sundays in Dayton and Fort Wayne. The teams will not play each other in the smaller cities, contests between the champions and Hoosiers to be waged in the homes of the two clubs. Dayton has not played here since July 3 and there is every reason to believe that there would be big crowds out to see the games, as local "fans" believe Fort Wayne has Dayton beaten to a finish in ball-playing. If a series is arranged the first games will probably be played next Saturday and the Sunday following.

INTERSTATE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dayton	88	43	.672
Fort Wayne	82	53	.607
Toledo	78	60	.565
Wheeling	75	58	.564
Mansfield	70	65	.519
Anderson	57	75	.432
New Castle	45	91	.333
Marion	43	89	.326

INTER-STATE GAMES.

NEW CASTLE, 6; ANDERSON, 2.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 15.—Score:
N. Castle.. 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 *— 6
Anderson.. 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 - 2

Batteries—Wadsworth and Griffins; Fisher and Ryan. Hits—New Castle, 7; Anderson, 5. Errors—New Castle, 2; Anderson, 3.

TOLEDO FORFEITED.

Marion, Ind., Sept. 15.—Manager Strobel took the Toledos home Thursday night and they did not appear for an advertised double-header yesterday. Umpire Johnstone giving both games to Marion, 9 to 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	69	45	.605
Pittsburg	67	50	.573
Philadelphia	59	55	.518
Boston	55	59	.482
Chicago	57	62	.479
St. Louis	53	61	.465
Cincinnati	53	63	.457
New York	49	67	.422

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New York, 5; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	80	51	.611
Milwaukee	75	57	.568
Indianapolis	69	61	.531
Detroit	68	66	.507
Kansas City	65	68	.489
Cleveland	62	71	.466
Buffalo	60	75	.444
Minneapolis	53	83	.390

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 1.
Cleveland, 5-6; Minneapolis, 2-10.

AUBURN BEATEN.

Manager Miller took the Fort Waynes to Auburn yesterday and with Brashear and Harper doing the twirling won a rather easy victory. Ed O'Meara went up from here and caught Vickers, and had the battery received even fair support the score might have been much closer. Score:
Fort Wayne 1 1 2 1 0 3 1 0 0—9
Auburn ... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0—5

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hume, of Medina, Mich., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fitch, have returned home.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Wheat started the day strong and higher under the influence of higher Liverpool cables in the face of the weakness shown here yesterday and because of continued rains in the northwest. October opened ⅝@¾c higher at 70@70⅛c and sold to 70 @70⅝c. Buying was quite general on the opening advance, outside buying being greatly in evidence. Local receipts were 404 cars, 8 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 358 cars, against 648 last week and 1,007 a year ago. The short interest covered freely.

Reports of 300,000 bushels cash wheat sold to the seaboard were a help later and October advanced to 70⅞c, closing strong, 1c over yesterday at 70⅝c.

Corn was dull and rather easy despite the wheat firmness. October opened ⅛c higher at 39¼c and sold to 39¼@39⅜c. Receipts were 609 cars.

The close was easy, October ¼c lower at 39⅝c.

Oats were dull and featureless with an inclination towards easiness. October opened ⅛c higher at 22c, but soon dropped back to yesterday's closing price. Receipts were 303 cars.

There was some cessation in the recent liberal selling of provisions while the demand for shipments continued. The market in consequence was steady though dull. October pork opened 5c higher at $11.45; October lard 2½c higher at $6.75 and October ribs 2½c higher at $7.25 and products keeping close to opening figures.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:
Wheat—Sept., 70@70⅛c; Oct., 70⅝c; Nov., 77⅛c.
Corn—Sept., 40⅝c; Oct., 39⅝c; Nov., 36⅛c.
Oats—Sept., 21⅝c; Oct., 21¾@21⅞c; Nov., 21¼c.
Pork—Sept., $11.95; Oct., $12.00; Jan., $11.32.
Lard—Sept., $6.77½; Oct.,$6.77 ½; Dec., $6.60; Jan., $6.67½; Nov., $6.75.
Ribs—Sept., $7.60; Oct., $7.27½; Jan., $6.02½.
Flax—Cash N. W., $1.55; Cash S. W., $1.54; Sept., $1.55; Oct., $1.51.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.50@5.90; poor to medium, $4.40@5.35; stockers and feeders weak, $2.80@4.65; cows, $2.80@4.35; heifers, $3.00@5.25; canners, $2.25@2.80; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $5.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.35@5.15; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.30; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 6,992. Heavy packers weak to 5c lower; others steady; top, $5.60. Mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.52½; good to choice heavy, $5.05@5.45; rough heavy, $4.85@5.00; light, $5.10@5.60; bulk of sales, $5.05@5.35.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 15.—The market was broader and more active in the opening dealings than for a long time past. Fractional declines were general and were widest in the Grangers and some of the specialties. The market steadied somewhat after the opening when People's Gas hardened ⅛. Renewed offerings of the coalers and steel stocks turned the list sharply downward again. A large number of stocks lost nearly a point and Erie first preferred declined 2, Tennessee Coal 1⅝ and Lackawanna and Iowa Central preferred 1½ each.

The large decrease in surplus reserves shown by the bank statement brought a renewed drive by the bears and large selling orders were uncovered on the decline. Losses reached between 2 and 3 points in a number of the leading Industrials, Metropolitan, General Electric, Northwestern, Baltimore and Ohio preferred and Erie first preferred.

In the Grangers a few of the trunk lines and a number of other railroads the declines reached 1½ per cent. The list of losses reaching to a point was a long one. Bear traders covered in some stocks, but the pressure was continued in other points, making the closing active and weak generally at the lowest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.—Money on call nominally at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5¼ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅝ for demand and at $4.83¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83; silver certificates, 61½@63⅜c; bar silver, 62¾c; Mexican dollars, 49¼c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Sept. 15.—Butter—Receipts, 3,251 pkgs; market steady; creamery, 16½@21c; June creamery, 18½@21c; factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,036 pkgs; market strong; large white, 10⅝@11c; small white, 10⅝@10⅜c; large colored, 10⅝@11c; small colored, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,579 pkgs; market steady; western, regular packing, at mark, 12@17c; western, loss off, 19c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined, firm; crushed, $6.55; powdered, $6.25; granulated, $6.15.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8⅜c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak; government bonds strong:
Refunding 2s, when is., reg...104
Refunding 2s, when is., coup...104½
U. S. 3s registered.....110
U. S. 3s coupon.....110
U. S. 4s registered (new).....134
U. S. 4s coupon (new).....134
U. S. 4s registered (old).....114¾
U. S. 4s coupon (old).....115¾
U. S. 5s registered.....113½
U. S. 5s coupon.....113½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 15.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, dec.	$5,220,075
Loans, inc.	7,022,600
Specie, dec.	2,091,100
Legal tenders, dec.	2,263,100
Deposits, dec.	1,063,500
Circulation, inc.	372,000

The banks now hold $20,836,175 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

CORBETT REACHES LONDON

DENIES THAT HE ELOPED WITH MARGUERITE CORNEYLE.

Declares His Wife Knows Why He Left This Country and Wishes Her to Tell the Truth.

London, Sept. 15. James J. Corbett, the pugilist, and George Considine, his manager, arrived in London today. Marguerite Corneyle and her mother occupied a separate compartment on the same train. Corbett went direct to the Hotel Cecil and the Corneyles went to a private hotel in the West End. Corbett said:

"No one, aside from my wife and Considine, knows why I came to Europe. I have good reasons, and if my wife wants to tell the truth I am perfectly willing she should do so. It is her turn."

When questioned concerning his plans for the future Corbett replied:

"I am liable to leave London at any moment and you may be sure no one will know when or where I go. If I had eloped with Miss Corneyle I would not leave here and go to a separate hotel as soon as I arrived here. If any one thinks I did elope time will undeceive them. It's all nonsense and no one knows it better than my wife."

WILL ELECT OFFICERS.

The Ministerial association will again convene on Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Berry street M. E. church, after a vacation of six weeks. At this meeting the association will be reorganized and ministers who have recently come to the city are especially invited to attend. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other matters of business will come up for consideration.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The third of the Saturday afternoon golf contests, which are being held by members of the Fort Wayne Golf club at Hamilton's links, is in progress this afternoon. Sixteen gentlemen and nine ladies are entered in the contests, and among the ladies the game is particularly interesting, quite a number of them having tied scores. Among the gentlemen, Ben Woodworth leads by a comfortable margin. The contests close two weeks from today.

FENDER DID NOT WORK.

A valuable English mastiff dog, the property of William S. McLeod, of Washington boulevard, was killed on Jefferson street Friday evening, by the electric car that runs on that line. The car was running at a high rate of speed when the animal was struck, and the fender passed over him instead of picking him up. "Sport" was a great favorite among the children of the west end.

UNKNOWN TO EUROPEANS.

Little is known of the forbidden city in Pekin, for within the memory of man not half a dozen whites have entered it. All that is known is it contains the palace of the emperor and the famous coal hill. This immense heap of coal was accumulated for use in case the city was besieged. The hill is several hundred feet high and contains hundreds of thousands of tons of coal.—Chicago Record.

CHINESE TONGUES.

A Language for Every Day in in the Year May Be Had In the Flowery Kingdom.

A different language for every day in the year is the way the philological situation in China has been put, and it comes pretty near expressing the status in true nut-shell fashion. There is not, as a matter of course, actually 365 languages existent in the empire, dialects would be the more plausible manner of phrasing; still dialect, as we usually understand the term, is indicative of the manner of speech of the inferior class and not of the people of any given locality as a whole. In other words the mode of oral communication in vogue between those of the lowest grade of mentality, the upper or better class speaking a recognized language. Especially would this be supposed to prevail in an empire, the much vaunted civilization of which antedates the Christian era, and has so often been declared by enthusiasts of the antique as superior to our own.

The division between the superior and the inferior classes, the former speaking a language and the latter a dialect, is not known in China. The main body and staple of the spoken language of the most refined and learned classes is the same as that of the coolies, laborers and boatmen. A section of a province, often a locality not much, if in fact any, greater in area than an ordinary township with us, has its own vernacular which everybody speaks, and to use any other means of oral communication would simply be as attempting it with a mere self-invented gibberish. Practically, every man, woman and child in the place knows nothing else than the one lingo to which they are born. Drop one of them down in another village twenty miles distant, and nine times in ten, he could no more comprehend, or be comprehended, through speech than if suddenly transported to Berlin, Paris or New York. Some words in one place, and possibly parts of sentences, might perchance have a familiar sound in the other, but while the Chinaman is, of all human creatures, the most indirect, he is at the same time the hardest individual imaginable to attempt to make understand anything by inference. He has to be approached with every regard for directness of expression, and will misconceive a meaning upon the slightest pretense. This is true of him in his intercourse with foreigners is equally so as to his own kind. A Chinaman, no matter what his standing and accomplishments, who could travel a hundred miles in his own country, and be able to hold converse with the people in the various villages through which he passed would be a rara avis surely.

Upon my arrival in Hong Kong from Australia, desirous of securing a good Chinese servant, the wish was made known to an European official to whom letters had been presented, and who had been aware of my coming through cable advices some time previously. Anticipating some such request inquiry had been made with the result that a "boy" had been engaged, conditionally, upon his proving acceptable. He turned out to be the twenty-year-old son of one of the richest Chinese merchants in the colony.

Doubtful that a boy of such parentage would fill the bill there was reluctance to taking him. At this the father presented himself. A large and fine-looking person, in imposing attire, he was the last sort of a man, judging from appearance, one would suppose actuated by the desire to place his son and heir in a position of personal servitude, especially to a foreigner. But he was, and very earnest about it.

The assurances were profuse that Whan would prove all that any master could possibly expect. Should there, however, be any dereliction, authority was freely accorded to club him, or in any other way suggesting bring him to a proper sense of his duty. The father spoke English fluently, and was so persuasive and persistent that the bargain was struck; the terms $4 a month and Whan find himself. That is, sleeping quarters and food. None of the ships plying the eastern seas charge for the transporting of native servants, and, as they have native crews, there is always a plentitude of native food to be had.

The European master, as a rule, tips the cook's galley for such as his "boy" may need on a voyage, and the sleeping place is on deck or below with the steerage passengers. Ashore, the "boy," in attending upon his master's wants, makes himself "solid" with the culinary department and sleeps everywhere, on a mat in front of his master's bedchamber as likely as anywhere.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

It was the opportunity for assimilating the English language through months of contact with Europeans who are not natives—that was the father's object in placing his son in my service. Imbibing, not only the speech, but the manners of those with whom he would have much to do in coming years, for Whan was to succeed his father in a business no uncommon items of which were the purchase of American flour and American oil by the shipload.

Whan speedily demonstrated an aptitude and capability rendering him perfectly fitted for the place he filled with me, and during the long time he served in it there never was an occasion to reprove him. But, aside from his being invaluable as an attendant in anticipating and providing for my personal comfort, he was of no use whatever. We left Hong Kong by steamer one day and arrived at Amoy the next, and Whan could no more communicate with the natives in their own tongue than could we. This holding good as to the higher class of which he was by birth, as well as the coolie or lower class of which he, in a certain sense had, by occupation become.

"Pidgin" English, which was our sole means of intercourse with the Ameyans, was Whan's only recourse in holding communication with his fellow countryman. When he did not find them up in "Pidgin" he would as well have used Choctaw as Hong Kong Chinese in attempting to secure information or convey any want he wished to make known. So it was all the time with him, once away from his own locality, he was wholly at sea as regarding a comprehension of Chinese "as she is spoke" in China as a whole.

COGNATE LANGUAGES.

Of what may be said to be languages proper, in that they are not mere colloquial dialects or patois, but spoken by those in the highest ranks just as by the common people, there are no less than eight, not counting Mongolian or Manchurian. There are Mandarin, Ningpo, Shanghai, Hainanese, Swatow, Amoy, Hakka and Cantonese. The eight, to a large extent, constitute the bases upon which the 350 or more other modes of speech are builded. Dialects, as has been previously remarked, do not convey exactly the adequate conception of the latter in composition or construction. They are by no means merely dialectic varieties of some other languages, but, in effect, are themselves distinct languages, each one of many and widely differing languages which to wipe out would be to re enact Babelistic conditions. As Carstair Douglas, than whom there was no higher authority, put it: "They are cognate languages, bearing to each other a relative similarity to that which subsists between the Arabic, the Syriac, the Ethopic and other members of the Semtic family; or again, between English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, etc."

Not one of the inhabitants from Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Foo-Chow or Amoy could understand those form the others any more than a Londoner could a Berliner, or a Parisian a Dutchman, or a Spaniard an Italian. They may be, and are, all Chinese in the sections of the empire named, but in every instance the language is a radically different Chinese. Some 30,000,000 speak Cantonese, about as many Hakka, half the number Amoy, a third Foo-Chow and so on through the almost interminable list. Manchurian is the newest, or youngest, of the lot and is the court or official language of the empire. In parts, connected or disjointed, as the case may be, it is in one way or another spoken in 15 of the 18 provinces.

To the average man there is no recognition of its being the same speech in any two of them. Bell, who devoted upward of a quarter of a century to the attempt to bring some of the main languages into a single system for the purpose of comparison and analysis, enabled something of an idea of the complexities of the situation by showing the number of arbitrary syllables there are in about a dozen of them. Cantonese, for instance, has 780, Hakka 700, Pekingese 430, Foo-Chow 786, Hankow 316, Yangchow 415, Wenchow 452, Amoy 846, Swatow, 674, Ningpo 444, and Shanghai 660. Over 6,000 wholly arbitrary syllables, in these alone, to commit to memory, and this tremendous mental feat accomplished, the philological scholar is only about a thirtieth of the way through his task of mastering the speech of the empire in entirety.

In Chinese nouns are undeclinable, free from gender and case; adjectives have no degrees of comparison; verbs no voice, mood tense, number or person. There is no recognizable distinction between nouns, adjectives and verbs. In his dictionaries the Chinaman uses no alphabet, but, recoursing to over 200 odd key words, he arranges them by the termination of their sounds; per example, wing, ting, sing, etc., all coming under one head.

While "Pidgin" (which means business) English is the despair of philologists it is a veritable God-send to everybody else who has occasion to "open his head"—as the saying goes—in China. And to none is it so more than to the Chinese themselves. It is the general belief that "Pidgin" is the mainstay of foreigners in the Celestial empire; that without it the great majority of them would be wholly debarred from personal relations with the natives. In this the popular impression is a correct one, but, when associated with it is the assumption that "Pidgin" is used only for the inter-community of foreigners and natives, then there is the biggest kind of a mistake made.

As a matter of fact the Chinese resort to it in equal avidity with the foreigners, and, being so many more of them, their use of the nondescript tongue is inestimably wider extended. Without it they would frequently be deprived of communication with their fellows. Indeed, a great many Chinamen, originally strangers to the treaty or others ports where they have located in business or are in service, never use their native language at all but depend entirely upon "Pidgin" English. Children in the same way grow up to employ nothing else. There are millions of Chinese who at the best can only talk broken Chinese.

"Pidgin" is remarkable for its simplicity, yet at the same time most peculiar in the odd words which have crept into it, some of the Portugese mixing with the convoluted and indescribably contorted English, often in the most unique manner imaginable. Nevertheless, it is very rarely in the framing of a sentence that some word does not operate as a key to disclose the meaning sought to be conveyed. A little practice at catching the inflection or deflection, the interrogatory or the definitive, soon enables comprehension.

COBWEBS OBSTRUCT MESSAGES.

A peculiar but very serious difficulty besets the operation of telegraph lines in the Argentine Republic. The small spider, of the variety that spins a long cobweb and floats it in the air, is so plentiful there that the floating webs settle on the wires in enormous quantities. As soon as dew falls or a shower of rain comes up every microscopic thread becomes wet and establishes a minute leak. The effect of thousands and millions of such leaks is practically to stop the operations of the lines, and the government telegraph department, especially in Buenos Ayres, has been put to vast inconvenience by the cobwebs. A number of expedients have been tried, but to no avail.—Washington Times.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Bloemfontein, which under British rule, after reorganization is completed, will be the capital city of all the South African states, may be waited on by high municipal and historic destinies. At present it is rather a small town, but larger than Washington or Melbourne was a century ago, and is handsomely and healthfully situated. It has room to spread into a fair city and a dignified seat of magistracy.—New York Tribune.

Three hours in Detroit, 130 miles of water ride, and a delightful day's outing, all for $1.60 via Wabash R. R. and Steamer next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

LADIES' GARMENTS.

For Fall and Winter wear, made in up-to-date styles. See large line of sample goods at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. 27-tf

Rehling & Steger—Green Stamps.

DETROIT. For a delightful day's outing free from dust, smoke and cinders, take the Wabash Steamboat Excursion to Detroit next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. Tickets only $1.60 round trip. 2tf

Thomas Wetherill, of Kenton, Ohio, is spending a week with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lake.



"TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON,

Stole a pig and away he run." Tom probably yielded to an uncontrollable desire for a taste of fine pork. For lovers of choice pork products we have a toothsome and tempting array at all times that includes delicious young roasters, fine chops and loins, fresh hams and finely flavored sausages at bedrock prices.

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

A Sound Investment.

Send for prospectus of the Philadelphia Copper and Gold Mining, Milling and Smelter Company, owners of immensely valuable Mexican Mines. Mills erected, Mines developed, Bullion and ore sold. Capitalized at actual value. No wild-cat stock. An unusual opportunity for a safe investment.

Philadelphia Copper and Gold Mining, Milling and Smelter Co., 317 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Can't Eat, Sleep or Work?
JOHNSON'S STOMACH TABLETS
Create appetite, induce refreshing sleep, and make work a pleasure. One Tablet, one dose.
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BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four month.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarad D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

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PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 845.

THIEME
THE TAILOR.
Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.
39 E. COLUMBIA ST

CYRUS A. ROBBINS

RESIGNS HIS POSITION IN PENNSYLVANIA OFFICES.

WILL GO TO LIMA MONDAY

AND BECOME L. E. & W. TRAIN DISPATCHER.

ADAMS EXPRESS CHANGES

FRED MARKEY RESIGNS AND GOES IN FREIGHT HOUSE.

Cyrus A. Robbins, one of the best known and one of the most competent telegraphers in the city, retires from the Pennsylvania's employ this evening and next Monday morning he will become a train dispatcher on the Lake Erie and Western road, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio. Mr. Robbins is simply an operator at present and is only induced to make the change by the greatly increased salary and the reduced number of working hours it affords. He commenced railroading July 4, 1875, and has been constantly at it since, most of the time in the service of the Pennsylvania company. He came here nine years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are greatly attached to Fort Wayne and the people and regret the move, but as stated it is to better their financial conditions and they feel that they must make the change. The Lake Erie and Western road recently passed into the hands of the Lake Shore company and great improvements and changes are about to be made on the line. There will be, therefore, good opportunities for advancement for good men and this fact may have had some weight in inducing Mr. Robbins to accept the Lima job. The Sentinel believes that Mr. Robbins takes this view of the matter and if he has higher aspirations, it sincerely hopes they may be realized. No more worthy man lives.

JAPANESE IN MONTANA.

A correspondent from Helena, Montann, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that nearly 2,000 Japanese are employed as laborers by the railroads in that state. The Great Northern employs, 1,365; the Northern Pacific, 568 and the Oregon Short line, 135. If the investigation had been made before the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific discontinued extensive improvements double the number would have been found on these lines. The little brown men are gradually displacing white labor on the railroads in that state. They are employed under the contract system, and as they buy all their supplies elsewhere, contribute nothing to the state.

TAKES A BETTER POSITION.

Fred Markey, night transfer clerk for the Adams Express company at the Pennsylvania depot for six years, has resigned that position and this morning became check clerk in the Pittsburg freight house and will have charge of eight men. In making this change Mr. Markey not only secures a daylight job, but gets a much larger salary than was paid by the express company. Irwin Whitney has temporarily taken the position vacated by Mr. Markey. It is understood that he does not want to retain the position and that another man will be assigned to it in a few days.

TOLEDO'S BELT LINE.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Toledo Terminal railway company, which proposes to belt the city with a railroad thirty miles in length. Several Toledo capitalists are interested and it is understood the Pennsylvania railroad company is back of the enterprise. It is proposed to construct two bridges across the Maumee river and build docking to cost $2,000,000. Engineers will commence the preliminary survey Monday and it is the intention to have the belt completed by next November. The total cost of the road is estimated at $4,000,000.

THREE MEN HURT.

There were three accidents among Pennsylvania employes yesterday and today, one of them being quite serious. At 7:30 o'clock this morning Harry McFarland was climbing upon a car to set the brakes, when he lost his hold and fell to the track, striking his head on the rail. He was stunned but had presence of mind enough to roll over two or three times, and thus escaped the wheels, which might have killed him and badly crippled him. The accident occurred near the puzzle switch, east of Lafayette street, and the unfortunate man was placed on a switch engine and brought to the freight house and later taken to St. Joseph hospital. Dr. E. J. McOscar attended him and pronounced his injury serious. The left temporal bone was fractured and the side of the head and face was cut and bruised by coming in contact with the steel rail. Mr. McFarland came here recently from Cleveland. He is unmarried.

John W. Thompson, a car builder, is also under the care of Dr. E. J. McOscar. Yesterday, while at work in the cast shops, a heavy timber fell upon his left knee, inflicting a wound of a most painful character and one which will disable Mr. Thompson for several weeks. He was conveyed to his home.

J. L. Stewart, also a shopman, had the third finger of his left hand crushed between two pieces of timber. The accident will lay him up for several days. Dr. E. J. McOscar is attending this unfortunate also.

CLERKS HAVE AN OUTING.

The fellow office men of Frank J. Greer gave that gentleman a surprise this afternoon, when they unceremoniously hoisted him in a 'bus and drove to a pleasant grove south of the city. There they are spending the hours most pleasantly, listening to Mr. Greer's story of his travels in Europe. The party is provided with refreshments and a lunch will be served just previous to the start for home at 6 o'clock.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

No. 9, the westbound Pennsylvania passenger train which is due here at 4 o'clock, was delayed by a couple of farmers near Maples last evening. The men were hauling logs and one of the teams became stalled on the tracks. Engineer J. A. Keplinger, who was at the throttle of the engine hauling the train, saw the obstruction on the track and managed to stop in time to avert an accident. The team hauling another wagon was unhitched for the purpose of helping the stalled team, but the horses became frightened at the train and ran away, followed by the driver. The frightened animals were brought back, however, and the wagon was removed from the tracks, but not until a delay of twenty minutes to the train had occurred.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

William Littlejohn, blacksmith in the Wabash shops, is sick.

Charles Hans, a blacksmith at the electric works, is sick and off duty.

Jacob Hilgeman has gone to Binghampton, N. Y., to install some electrical machinery.

Division Freight Agent W. A. Sprott, of the Wabash, was in the city this morning.

F. G. Withun, of the Wabash store room, will go to Toledo this evening to visit his parents.

W. F. Bradley, master mechanic of the Pennsylvania shops at Crestline, Ohio, is in the city today.

Theodore Dobler, clerk at the Pittsburg round house, is suffering from an abscess on his left hand.

It is reported that W. K. Vanderbilt is the largest individual holder of Pennsylvania railroad stock.

Jacob Waldschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, was taken sick yesterday and had to quit work.

George Clayton, northwestern passenger agent of the Wabash at Omaha, is reported critically ill.

C. T. Strawbridge has returned from a business trip to Cincinnati in the interest of the Bass company.

The Panhandle is building at its shops in Columbus 100 flat cars, two postal and ten baggage and express cars.

Machinist John Thompson, of the Bass works, went to Plymouth this morning to do some work on a steam plant.

Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, has returned from a several days' trip over the Buffalo division.

William Hayes, a Pennsylvania switchman, resumed work this morning. He had been enjoying a few days of rest.

After an illness of ten days, William Altekruse, a carpenter, resumed his position in the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson.

It is stated that the management of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western contemplates abandoning the dock at Toledo October 1.

C. A. Blount, William Clements and T. J. Reardon, of the Nickel Plate, are off duty, the two former on account of sickness.

Machinist Louis Seiht is in Ogdensburg, N. Y., starting up a steam plant, the engines of which were built by the Bass company.

W. R. Slaybaugh, a manufacturer of cider in northern Indiana, yesterday sent an order to the Bass works for an eighty-horse power boiler.

The Pennsylvania will lay the portion of the Louisville between Franklin and Columbus with new steel weighing eighty pounds to the yard.

The Pittsburg shops are idle today, the boiler, machine and blacksmith departments the entire day and the planing mills and car shops this afternoon.

Joe W. Schneiders, who has been in the city spending his vacation, returns tomorrow to Chicago, where he has a position in the office of Superintendent Walton. His brother, B. H. Schneiders, who is connected with the Siemens-Halske company, has already returned to that city.

F. E. Crawford and J. B. Clifford, Pittsburg firemen, are off duty on account of sickness.

O. J. Wilson, store room clerk at the Wabash shops, has taken a few days' leave of absence and in company with his daughter has gone to Cleveland for a visit with relatives.

The Queen and Crescent will run a special train to carry the members of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, which holds its annual convention at Asheville, N. C., October 9 to 11.

Thomas Dryer, local engineer on the Pittsburg, has gone to Massachusetts in response to a telegram telling him of the dangerous condition of his brother, who resides in that state.

S. T. Shanklin, superintendent of the Missouri Pacific at Ossawatomie, has resigned his position after more than fifteen years in the service of the company and over forty years in railroad life.

Nickel Plate engine 105 has left the shops after thorough repairs. Engineer T. E. Short and Fireman J. Godfrey have resumed charge of this locomotive in the service on the Fourth district.

For the convention of the American Young People's Temperance union, to be held in Kansas City September 28 to 30, western roads have granted a rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan.

John Frase, who has been employed as caller of engine crews at night for the Nickel Plate, has taken a position as fireman on the road and an extra man has been assigned temporarily to the position of caller.

Dr. E. F. Wagner, of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, is in receipt of an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of the founding of the town of Johnstown, Pa., and is making preparations to accept. The affair occurs on the 5th of October.

Engine 33, bearing the name Choctaw and Oklahoma, is out being tested prior to its start for its new scene of labor. This is one of the old Pennsylvania engines which was too good to "scrap" and too little to longer perform the work required of locomotives on that road. It was sold to the Choctaw and Oklahoma company and placed in first-class condition for service.

M. C. Wright, machinist at the Wabash shops, will lead the meeting at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. tomorrow. Mr. Wright will return to Depauw university next Monday to resume his studies and the Wabash shop officials have allowed him leave of absence for that purpose. Mr. Wright will be accompanied to the university by his brother, O. K. Wright, who will enter the institution as a student also.

It is stated that the freight situation in the northwest is in a bad condition, worse, in fact, than it has been for several months. Flour rates are demoralized and there is a marked slashing in northwest bound business from the east. Lake and rail lines are squabbling among themselves and the lack of harmony in the relationship is largely responsible for the conditon of affairs.

The tenth international conference of the railroad departments of the Young Men's Christian association will be held this year in Philadelphia October 11 to 14. Delegates from all parts of the United States will attend and it is estimated that one thousand railroad men will be present. The Russian government will probably send two representatives, and it is expected that other foreign countries will do the same.

Mr. J. J. Wood, general manager of the Fort Wayne Electric company, has returned from Chicago, where he spent several days on business connected with his office. Mr. Wood has placed the plans for the steel structural work of the new shops with the steel manufacturers and is expecting bids next week. The brick work will probably be done by some Fort Wayne man and the plans and specifications have not yet been placed in their hands. There is time enough for this, however, after the steel contracts have been placed.

Commissioner Donald and Secretary Fort, of the Central Passenger association, have issued a circular to counteract the wild statement sent out from Chicago regarding a crush at the joint ticket agency on the return of the G. A. R. people. They say that every means was adopted to insure ample protection and quick service. Thirty clerks were employed in a large room, with a counter sixty feet in length, and 1,000 tickets an hour could be readily stamped. The report sent out from Chicago was much more sensational than correct.

Largest stock of Phonograph Records at Meyer Cycle Co.

New Brunswick has large areas of fine soil, but until recently farming was neglected for lumbering and shipbuilding. Now more attention is being paid to it and the establishment of creameries and cheese factories is rapidly making the province a dairying country. Both cheese and butter are now exported to the United Kingdom, and this is a trade which is certain to grow.

OPPOSE STREET SPRINKLING

C. S. BASH GETS SOME DATA FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

Mayor Perry Says That Asphalt is Destroyed When Sprinkled Too Much—Notes.

There has been complaint for a year or more that the asphalt streets are too heavily sprinkled and many times has the board of works been appealed to. Mr. C. S. Bash wrote a letter to Mayor George R. Perry a few days ago making inquiry about Canal street in that city, which he had seen and apparently was as good as new. Mayor Perry made reply that some time ago repairs on the street had been made and sprinkling had been prohibited, the result being that the asphalt lasted much longer and repairs were not now so often necessary. Mr. Bash requests the board to make an order prohibiting heavy sprinkling on Columbia street, believing that the property owners would then get the full return for money expended in constructing costly pavements. The board has the matter under consideration.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Contractor C. E. Moellering informed The Sentinel this morning that he intended to begin at once work on Thomas street and would have the pavement finished before cold weather sets in. The Kendallville contract has been finished by C. E. Moellering & Co. and Mr. Henry Gerberding will superintend the construction of the Thomas street pavement.

LOUBET FIXES BOUNDARY.

Paris, Sept. 15.—President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republics is formed by the Cordillera of the mountains setting out from Punta Mona, on the Asiatic and crossing northwards the valley from Rio Tarina to Rio Sixola, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Afterwards the boundary follows a line between Chiriqui Viejo and the Gulf of Dulce, finding at Punta Burica, on the Pacific. The islands east and southwest of Punta Mona, near the coast, belong to Colombia, and those further away from the continent lying between the Mosquito coast and the Isthmus of Panama are also Colombia territory as well as the islands situated east of the Burica islands and including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

FOURTEEN LIVES ARE LOST.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 15. Tales of widespread destruction wrought by Thursday's gale continue to pour in. Six vessels were wrecked near St. Pierre and six in Placentia bay. It is also reported that four were lost in Renew's harbor, two in the Straits of Belle Isle and four near Cape Bonavista. Other parts of the island have yet to be heard from, the telegraph wires to remote points being down. Thus far fourteen lives are known to have been lost, and it is feared that the loss of life will prove to have been much greater, when full information is at hand.

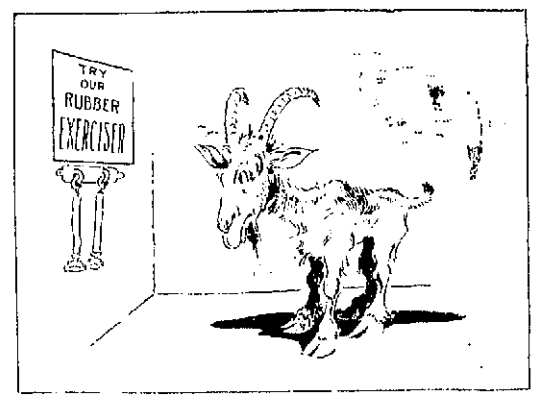
POLICE "BILLY" MAY GO.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—If the Boston police department should adopt the Japanese art of self-defense, or "science of killing with the hands," the policeman's club or "billy," which is forever causing trouble, could be done away with. This was clearly demonstrated this morning at an exhibition given at the bureau of criminal investigation by ex-Chief of Police John J. O'Brien of Nagasaki, Japan. Mr. O'Brien went to Japan to learn this art. He became so expert that he was engaged at Nagasaki to take charge of the police. A few months ago he decided to come to this country and introduce the system in police departments of big cities. Mr. O'Brien contends that thumb and fore finger, if scientifically used, will subdue an unwilling prisoner more quickly than a club brutally wielded. The Boston police commissioners are thinking seriously of adopting the system.

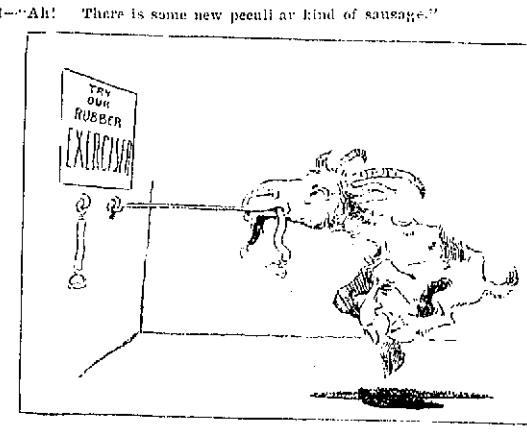
MANAGERS BORROW ACTORS.

Actors and actresses are frequently borrowed from another theater, with the mutual consent of the performer, not that there is a dearth of theatrical performers, for there are six or more applicants for every vacancy in a company, but perhaps a certain actor has been identified with a certain part and made a success of it at one time and consequently he is asked to resume his old connection with it, providing his present manager is agreeable to lend him, in which case the courtesy of the latter is acknowledged on the bills and programs in the well-known line "By the kind permission of Mr. So-and-So."—Pearson's Weekly.

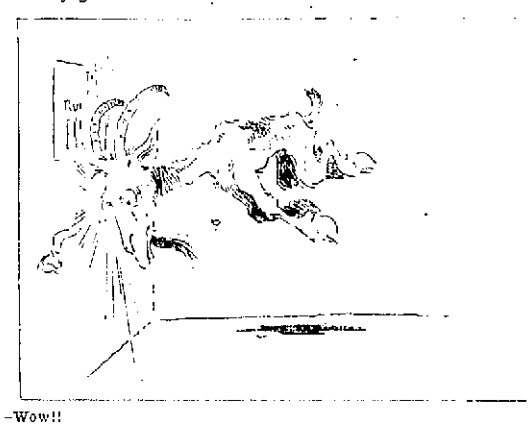
A DECEITFUL WORLD.



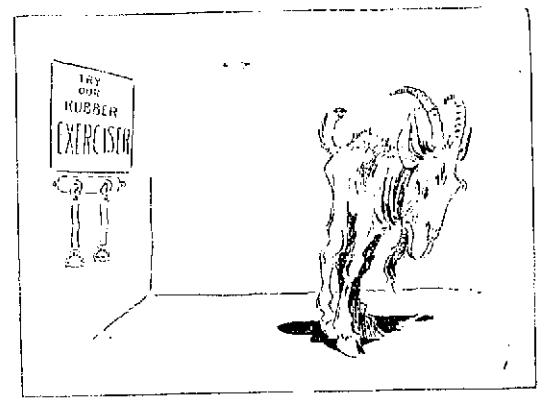
1—"Ah! There is some new peculiar kind of sausage."



2—"Holly gee! How this does stretch."



3—Wow!!



4—"What a deceitful world this is."

Buy Your Carpets in the Fall.

You can get the use of them in all the attractiveness of their newness, for many months before you open up your houses to the dust next summer.

Buying them in the spring you hardly get them down before you have to open up your windows, because of the heat to the dust of the summer months.

The new fall carpets are beauties.

POEMS IN WOOD

Is the only proper term to apply to many of the beautiful furniture novelties we are now daily opening up.

Leather chairs and couches.

Leather upholstering will be very popular this fall. Nothing wears like it; it doesn't fade; doesn't get filled with dust; is not hot and uncomfortable in warm weather; moth never troubles it, and it is luxurious in appearance. We show a very large assortment.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

The New York Store.

TODAY'S NEWS

Is of new things. We cannot begin to tell you of all the good things we have in store for you; come and see, expecting to find two or three times greater variety of Fall and Winter Merchandise than can be seen elsewhere. You'll not be disappointed.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Among the latest arrivals will be found a full line of the celebrated Jamestown Worsteds in the season's best styles. We start the prices at 35c and up to $1.25 a yard.

FRENCH FLANNELS.

The real article, in a beautiful selection of dainty designs and choice colorings, priced right of course.....50c to $1.50 a yard

LEATHER GOODS.

We have just received a full line of Chatelaine Bags, Pocketbooks and Purses; see the values at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Butterick Fashion Sheets for October are Here.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

The Opportunity of a Life-Time

To Buy First-Class Vehicles at Sacrifice Prices.

(Fully guaranteed as to style, quality and workmanship.)

Having to vacate our present salesrooms in a short time we are offering

Concord Wagons, Top Buggies, Runabouts, Surreys and Road Wagons,

And in fact every variety of wagon that is popular at the present time at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED.

We have to sell and you will make money by seeing us. Dozens of styles to select from.

ROACH & ALBANUS,

31 E. Berry St. -:- 62 Clinton St.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY.
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

HERE WE ARE!

New (1900) Apricots, 10c lb.
Whole Apricots, 5c lb.
15-pound pail Jelly, 35c pail.
Pyle's Pearline, 3 for 10c.
Best Clothes Pins, 1c dozen.
12½c Pink and Blue Chambray, 9c yard.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. Ganzer, Prop.
Phone 783.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on Stock, LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

Healthy Hair.

The organism of the human hair is most delicate; each hair must live and breathe to be healthy. The road to ruin for most hair is through improper treatment. Our knowledge of hair makes it possible for us to take the best of care of it. In addition to taking care of the hair we handle a full line of hair goods and stimulants for the head and hair. If you have any affection of the scalp we can supply you with proper remedies.

Miss E. C. Rodenbeck,

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
'Phone 1281. 134 Calhoun St.
Kid Gloves nicely cleaned.

H. M. METZGER,

Fire Insurance,

ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.

Telephone 580.

Lehman Book and News Co.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL the different ward school books; also all books used in the High school.

Tablets of all kinds, lowest prices in city.

Teachers' headquarters for supplies of all kinds.

80 CALHOUN STREET.

BLACK

CLIMAX ELASTIC ROOF PAINT. The only genuine, used for patching and painting tin, wood or iron roofs, fences, smoke stacks or iron of any kind. For sale by

WM. MOELLERING'S SONS,
Tel. 198. 59 Murray St.

FALL OPENING.....

If you are interested in seeing the largest and finest line of imported and domestic woolens for gentlemen's wear that were ever brought to this city step into our store this week and we'll be pleased to show them to you whether you intend purchasing or not. Take particular notice of our showing of Origet & Co.'s fine Scotch Suitings and Worsted Trouserings.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Forecast for Indiana: Possibly showers this afternoon or tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; south to west winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Attorney W. P. Denny is in New York on a business trip.

T. R. Sylvanus, of Hamilton, Canada, is a guest at the Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Grosh have returned from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Anna Heine is at home from a visit at Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mrs. A. L. Smith has returned from an extended visit at North Manchester.

Miss Rose Hood, of Columbia City, is the guest of her sister, Miss Lottie Hood.

Miss Graff, of Chicago, is in the city the guest of Captain and Mrs. Reese.

William Stetzer, of Pittsburg, is in the city, the guest of the Misses Stetzer.

Miss Bertha Huber has gone to Huntington to attend the funeral of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Everly, of Holmes, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. George Banter.

Mrs. Thomas Hall and daughter have returned from a month's stay at Mount Clemens, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Swoger, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wilson, of 46 Park avenue.

Mrs. Margaret Mader, of Huntington, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Snale, of West DeWald street.

James Stough, of Ida Grove, Iowa, is in the city, the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. F. Bryson, of Ewing street.

Edward Dreibelbiss, manager of the Fort Wayne Sintuary company, is recovering from an illness of several days.

Mrs. H. V. Root, cashier at the Fort Wayne Gas company's office, leaves this evening for a visit at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ansburg, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Pickard, have returned to their home at Defiance.

The Misses Emma and Ella Heaxlit have gone to Hillsdale, Mich., to spend a few days with their aunt, Mrs. Woodward.

M. C. Chambers, general delivery clerk at the postoffice, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent with friends in Michigan.

Miss Minnie E. Wesley, who is order clerk for the Sawerman Electric company at Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wilson, of Park avenue.

John Hughes, sr., of Muskegon, Mich., has returned home after a pleasant visit with his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, of Jackson street.

Rev. Melvin Fraser, the missionary to Africa, who is visiting friends in the city, will fill the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning.

Dr. Payne, of Minneapolis, who is western representative of the Physicians' Guarantee company, of this city, has been in the city on business with the company.

The spiritualists of the city will hold their annual meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 at their hall, in the Elektron building, to reorganize for the fall and winter work.

J. B. Harper and O. N. Heaton go to Woodburn this evening to address a political meeting, and Col. R. S. Robertson and William C. Gealle go to Arcola on a similar mission.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woolen, of Springport, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fairmount, W. Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manning Smith, of 358 East Wayne street.

Mark C. Byers, a son of D. L. Byers, of West Superior street, left today for St. Marys, Kentucky, where he will enter St. Marys college as a student for the coming year.

PEACHES AND GRAPES FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

JAMAICA ORANGES, FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Crosby's, Chillie's and Stump, fine variety Peaches, down to 25c bushel.
Golden Drop Peaches, $1.20 bushel.
Peaches in small baskets, 15c.
Jamaica Oranges, 30c dozen.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 30c peck.
Concord Grapes down to 12½c basket, or 2c lb.
Large Apples, 7c, 10c and 15c peck.
Messina Wax Lemons, 20c dozen.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Largest line of Phonographs in the city at Meyer Cycle Co.

OYSTERS, CELERY AND CRANBERRIES.

Selects, for frying, 25c can.
Standards, best stewing, 20c can.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 8c qut.
Nice Bleached Celery, 22c bunch.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

A PARADE TONIGHT

UNITED GERMAN SOCIETIES TO CELEBRATE.

OPEN GERMAN DAY PROGRAM

WITH A MONSTER TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

IMMENSE CROWD TO ATTEND

EXERCISES AT ROBISON PARK TOMORROW.

Tomorrow the united German societies of Fort Wayne, assisted by hundreds of visitors from other cities, will observe German day at Robison park, and the inauguration of the event will occur this evening when a monster torchlight procession will parade the downtown streets, carrying pitch torches and headed by a band. When the market square is reached in the line of march the torches will be thrown upon one large bonfire.

Following this ceremony there will be an extended program of vocal and instrumental music at the headquarters of the Fort Wayne Turnverein. Mayor Scherer and others will speak.

BIG CROWD TOMORROW.

All the German societies in the city have united in the celebration to be given tomorrow. The event has been extensively advertised, and it is expected that the crowd at Robison park will be a very large one. The Lake Erie and Western, the Findlay and the Wabash railroads will each run excursions to this city, that of the Wabash from Toledo being the last one of the year's. In addition to these all the morning trains on other roads are preparing to bring many passengers into the city. These delegations will be met at the depots by the committees of the Fort Wayne societies and all will take cars for Robison park.

THE PARK PROGRAM.

Here the program opens at 10 o'clock with a series of gymnastics and field sports by turners, among the sports being relay race, bicycle race, hurdle race, pole vaulting, putting the shot, hop, step and jump, broad jump and hundred-yard dash.

Beginning at 1:30 o'clock the Fort Wayne City band will render a concert program, and from 3 to 4.30 o'clock there will be a vocal concert by united singing societies at the park theatre, introducing a chorus of two hundred voices. The afternoon games commence at 2 o'clock, and include a 75-yard dash for boys, needle race for young ladies, sack race for boys, egg race for girls, potato race for boys, 50-yard wheelbarrow race for elderly gentlemen, and other games, closing with the "Old Women's Mill" in full action—the old made young. At the close of the contests the prizes will be distributed and in the evening the united singing societies and the City band will join in a magnificent open-air concert.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cornelius M. Smith presented a diploma from the law department of Indiana university to Judge O'Rourke and was admitted to practice at the Allen county bar.

The board of commissioners opened bids yesterday for supplies for the county infirmary. Kann Bros. and Kabisch & Sons secured the meat contract, the Fruit House the groceries, clothing, and divided the boots and shoes with S. B. Thing & Co. Wolf & Dessauer secured the contract for dry goods.

Margaret Goaldy has commenced action against Miss Della Rodgers, whose true name she alleges is unknown, for the recovery of her trunk and wardrobe which Della has locked up. A value of $225 is placed by Miss Goaldy on her earthly possessions, and A. H. Bittinger is her attorney.

Michael Hetrick sues Angeline Doeter et al. to quiet title to real estate. R. B. Dreibilbiss is attorney.

Elmer Babcock, son of Mrs. Jennie Babcock, was committed to the board of children's guardians.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Shibli N. Damus and Adma Bashara.

J. T. McElfatrick, who recently resigned his position with the International Correspondence schools, of Scranton, Pa., has taken a position in a similar capacity with the American Schools of Correspondence of Boston, Mass. Mr. McElfatrick has been given five hundred scholarships in the different branches taught in that school, for distribution in this section.

RACE TROULES OVER.

Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 15.—William Beck, the negro banker who was ordered out of town by a number of disguised citizens, was taken in charge by Sheriff Schauffner and lodged in the county jail at Beck's request. The crowd was gathering, but Sheriff Schauffner hastily took legal advice that if the crowd demanded that Beck be delivered to them he had no power to hold or protect him. He was hastily driven to a Big Four train which he boarded, and the sheriff told him to flee to safety.

WAS TRULY A TREAT.

Very easily the star feature of the City band's splendid concerts during the U. V. L. encampment the past week were the cornet duets rendered by the Verweire brothers—J. L. and Oscar. It would be difficult to duplicate the artistic playing of these two talented musicians, and their efforts were a revelation even to musical critics. Tone, technique and style were entirely above criticism. These gentlemen are natives of Ghent, Belgium, one of the most famous musical centers of Europe. J. L. Verweire, the director of the Fort Wayne City band, received his instruction under the eminent cornetist, T. Sauvern. Shortly after arriving in America he successfully filled the position of solo cornetist in some of the best bands of the country, among them the First Cavalry band, I. N. G., Chicago, under J. Hand, and the famous Elgin band, under J. Hecker, who was formerly one of the finest bandmasters in the British army. Oscar Verweire, who is the younger, received his training from his brother and displays the same careful training, temperament, etc. He was bandmaster of the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh regiment band during the war with Spain, and is at present leader of the Third regiment band at South Bend. Much credit is also due E. N. Schafer, of Laporte, a clarinet player of national reputation. Mr. Schafer assisted in the entire program of the week.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY ILL.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffragist, is ill at her home on Madison street, having suffered a collapse last Monday evening, and has been confined to her room since. Col. D. R. Anthony and wife, of Leavenworth, Kas., who are visiting Miss Anthony, together with other members of her family, say her condition is not alarming. There seems to be no particular organic trouble and it is hoped that her wonderful recuperative power will be the means of restoring her to good health again. She is eighty years old.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The people of Fort Wayne are cordially invited to visit the evening school conducted by the International Business College, Elektron building. The classes in the different departments are rapidly filling up. There are no term divisions in either the day or evening schools and pupils may enter at any time.

Many pupils will enter Monday, the 17th. A postal card will bring our catalogue. Address

T. L. STAPLES, Pres.

All kinds of Phonographs and Records at Meyer Cycle Co.

MEN'S SUITINGS.

For Fall and Winter wear. See the large line at C. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. All work guaranteed. 27-tf

HOME VISITORS' EXCURSIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO POINTS VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th, home visitors' excursion tickets will be sold for $3.75 to Youngstown, Ohio, and $4.75 to Beaver Falls, Penna., from Fort Wayne, good returning fifteen days, including date of sale, via Pennsylvania Lines. 13eod5t

Dance at Elektron every Thursday evening during winter, commencing Sept. 20th. Music by Golden Eagle Full Orchestra. Gents, 25 cts.; Ladies, 15 cts. 15&19

Miss E. Louise Randall will open a Kindergarten and Primary School Sept. 24 in the Westminster School Building, corner Union and Main, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Malin. For further information address or call at 58 Maple Ave. 11t6

DETROIT. Never before have such inducements been offered to visit Detroit, making the round trip in a single day. Tickets, $1.60 next Sunday via Wabash R. R. and White Star Line Steamers. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

WANTED—Boarders at 74 Barr St. rooms at 56 Barr St. 15-2t

FOR RENT—An upright piano. Call at 20 East Washington street.

We Have Just Added to Our Stock

The Largest and Most Complete Line of

Columbia Graphaphones and Records

Ever shown in the city.

Over 1,000 records to select from. Phonographs from $5.00 up to $100.00. Now is the time to get what you want in this line.

Meyer Cycle Company,

Authorized Agents,

39 and 41 W. Berry Street.

BICYCLES SACRIFICED

Absolute closing out sale. Very low prices made to close out all Bicycles at the Rambler store, 84 Clinton street, opposite the postoffice. 8tf

DETROIT—By White Star Line Steamers, staunch, steady and safe. Train leaves Wabash Depot at 5:50 a. m. next Sunday. Tickets, $1.60. 2tf

Schmidt's—Green Stamps. 13-15

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairveyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 25 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13-tf

Detroit is one of the most beautiful cities in America. You can go there next Sunday for $1.60 via Wabash and Steamer. Train leaves 5:50 a. m. 2tf

PATENTS.

Send rough sketch of your invention for free opinion and advice. Write for free book on patents. We procure patents and sell them. American Patent and Investment Co., Detroit, Mich. John B. Mouning, local representative, Odd Fellows Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. 11eod-tf

Special Race Tickets, $7.50 worth for $5. For sale at C. B. Woodworth's drug store and Al. Alter's cigar store. 14t2

Globe Mills—Green Stamps. 13-15

MONEY TO LOAN

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PEKIN DEFIES THE AGES.

THOUGH CENTURIES HAVE ROLLED OVER THE ANCIENT CITY MANY OLD CUSTOMS STILL PREVAIL.

[By J. T. Chapman.]

At this time all eyes are turned toward the city of Pekin. Such general interest has never before in the history of the world centered upon one object. Whatever relates to China, and particularly to her capital city, is of great present interest.

Perhaps the earliest definite knowledge we have of the capital of China is the account given by Marco Polo. He was a native of Venice, in Italy, and when a youth, about the year 1270, he was taken by his father, a merchant, by the overland route through Central Asia to the city of Kambalu, now called Pekin. Polo traveled extensively through China and returned to Europe not long before the close of the century. He died about the year 1325. The stories told by Marco Polo seemed to his countrymen such gross exaggerations that he was derisively styled "Il Millione," and it was common to bring upon the stage a personage under the name of Polo who amused the audience by relating the most ridiculous and extravagant fiction.

TRUTH IN HIS DESCRIPTIONS.

Though Polo did unquestionably draw the long bow to a considerable extent there was as much truth in his descriptions as was usual in travelers' tales in those days. His statements seemed the more extravagant because they so greatly exceeded all the simpler ideas and experiences of his countrymen. "China, having already reached nearly the same height of greatness as now," says his editor, "while Europe was still in its infancy, every object in comparison was on an astonishingly grander scale."

It is 600 years since Polo left the ancient city of Kambalu. He describes the city of his day as a regular square six miles on each side, thus covering an area of thirty-six square miles. It was surrounded by a wall of earth ten paces thick at the bottom and sloping upward to only three paces at the top, and not less than forty feet high. On each side were three gates and the streets were so wide and straight that the gates in the opposite walls were visible from each other.

THOUSAND MEN ON GUARD.

At each gate a thousand men kept guard. He says that in the center of the city stood a palace with a lofty steeple, in which hung an immense bell. This bell sounded every evening, after which no one could leave the city except upon the most urgent necessity. This custom is still observed, and the bell, which weighs 120,000 pounds, is the largest in the world.

The emperor or great khan resided in the city but three months of the year, in December, January and February. His palace here was a complete square, a mile in length on each side. The banquet hall was so spacious that 6,000 guests could sit down together. The roof of the palace was externally painted in the gayest colors, and so polished that it shone, as Polo says, like crystal, and could be seen at a great distance.

GOLDEN DECORATIONS.

The walls of the various halls and apartments were decorated with gold and silver and adorned with gorgeous paintings. At a short distance from the palace was an artificial mound a mile in circuit at the base and not less than 200 feet high. This mound was covered with all kinds of rare evergreen trees and surmounted with a palace from which an extensive view could be had of the city.

Upon his annual visit to Pekin the emperor promptly held a great court, making high festival and causing great rejoicing. The city was full of fine buildings, and, as to the residents, "no one can count the number." At the beginning of each year the great Khan clothed himself in robes of beaten gold, which we imagine could not have been altogether comfortable, and his twelve barons and his 12,000 soldiers in dresses of a uniform color and shape, made of silk, gilded and bound by a cincture of gold. Twelve times in the year he presented to his barons and knights robes of the same color as his own, "and this," says Polo, "is what no lord in the world can do."

MADE HIS OWN MONEY.

But well might the great Kublai Khan do this, because, "with regard to the money of Kambalu, the great Khan may be called a perfect alchemist, for he makes it himself." His alchemy consisted in taking the inner bark of a certain tree, resembling paper, cutting it into small square cards, and declaring each to be worth from half a livre to ten bezants.

This early issue and use of paper money are interesting. All these cards were stamped with the royal seal, and so many were issued that they would buy all the treasures in the world. His majesty made all his payments in this paper money, and it circulated through all the provinces of the vast empire, for no one dared to refuse to receive it under pain of death.

As another master stroke of political economy certain officials were appointed whose duty it was to fix the price of any commodity that the Khan desired to possess. Their judgment was final, and the price was paid in this paper money, which we are told the merchants always cordially received. We can readily believe this. The emperor's edict, backed up with the ready sword of the headsman, was no doubt sufficient to make the money "go." In this manner the great sire possessed all the gold, silver, pearls and precious stones in his dominions.

CARED FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

But the Khan was not altogether selfish in his motives. His care over his people was such as might well be imitated by the most enlightened of modern rulers. Every year he sent messengers throughout the empire to inquire if any had suffered the loss of their crops through bad weather or any other disaster, and in case any great injury had befallen he not only remitted all taxes for the year, but gave the people grain out of his storehouse to subsist upon and to sow their fields.

The poor also he furnished with clothing and no one that asked for it was refused bread at the court throughout the year. For these reasons, says Polo, "he is adored as a god by his people."

The wealth, the power, the magnificence of the Cathay of Marco Polo were beyond conception and filled the minds of the people of western Europe with the most romantic ideas of the orient. It was for the shores of far Cathay that Columbus sailed in 1492, when he unwittingly stumbled upon a far grander discovery. In the magnificent palaces of Kambalu were realized the gorgeous dreams of Coleridge:

In Xanadu did Kublai Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down through a sunless sea.

TRAMP IN A NEW ROLE.

"One of the leaders in the revolt of the Indians in Southern Yucatan is an out and out American hobo," said a well known Central American business man, who arrived in the city on the last steamer from Belize. "The name of the fellow is George Harris, and no doubt there is a very interesting story behind the role he has assumed at present. Harris came to Belize as a roustabout on a banana steamer over three years ago. I saw him soon after he struck town and I never laid eyes on a finer specimen of the genus tramp. He looked exactly like the 'Weary Willie' caricatures one sees on the variety stage and in the comic weeklies, and he boldly declared that he didn't propose to do a lick of any kind of work. He said if we didn't feed him he would starve and disgrace the community. That passed as a joke for awhile, but finally the people got tired of him and he found it advisable to migrate 'up the coast.' The next I saw of Mr. Harris was when he put in an appearance with a party of Santa Clara Indians who came down to sell some mahogany and logwood. He told me he had been adopted by the tribe, and I could see by the way he was treated that he was regarded as a personage of importance. That was his first and last trip to town, but I have since heard of him frequently. He is now head man of a tribe of several thousand which has figured prominently in the recent uprising, and when all the facts are known it wouldn't surprise me if Harris turned out to be the main instigator of the whole affair. I believe he comes from Detroit, Mich. It is certainly a strange freak of fate that a lazy, good natured American tramp should eventually turn up as the leader of a band of hostile Indians and an embryo nation maker."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CORN OIL.

A rival of cotton seed oil, as a substitute for olive oil, is promised in corn oil. This is one of the by-products of corn. On every kernel of this grain there is a little fleck of yellow, known by the experts as the "germ." Before corn may be shipped for export this germ must be removed, else rancidity is almost certain to set in and the cargo is in danger of being destroyed. The process for the removal of this germ is known as degerming, and its prosecution results in the production of an oleaginous substance, the only use for which hitherto was as a substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints and for lubricating purposes. Efforts have been made from time to time to utilize it as foodstuff; but failure to deprive it of its unpalatable qualities has rendered these futile. It is now announced in the west, however, that a process has been devised which is warranted to clarify, deodorize and make palatable this corn oil without material loss and at the inconsequent cost of ten cents a gallon. There are now 5,000,000 gallons of crude corn oil turned out annually from the American mills, and as it has only been in connection with corn shipped for export that the degerming process has been used, the quantity may be increased indefinitely. Experimenting chemists are quoted by the Chicago papers as claiming that the corn oil is far more digestible than any of the oils now used for culinary purposes. Nevertheless, it will probably masquerade on the market as olive oil.—New York Post.

SEEN IN A DREAM.

Stuart Robson, the well-known comedian, is giving some interesting reminiscences, in serial form, in Everybody's Magazine. In the August number he tells this story of Laura Keene:

"Laura Keene, with whom I appeared in 1862-63, was one of the most intelligent women I ever met, and yet her most pronounced characteristic was one which is generally associated with ignorance. She was superstitious to an absurd degree. She never allowed her actors to take hold of a chair with the right hand. To study a part on Sunday was a crime. To carry an umbrella with a hook handle meant immediate discharge to the offender. The sight of a bottle of red ink was enough to frighten her for a week. She said the use of it was almost certain to precede some awful trouble. On one occasion we were playing a farce called 'The Lady and the Devil.' An important scene was when she was seated at a writing table preparatory to composing a letter. I, as her servant, was standing at the back of her chair. 'Take your right hand away from the chair' she said in a stage whisper. This rattled me a trifle. The stage dialogue proceeded:

"'You are sure you can find Don Rafael at his lodgings?'

"'Yes, madam; his servant tells me his wound will confine him to his bed for a week.'

"'Is this the only paper we have? Where is the ink?'

"'Here, madam,' and I bent forward to place the ink urn within her reach, when in my confusion at her reproof the vessel was upset and its contents trickled into the lap of her white satin dress. The ink was blood-red. The ghastly look that came over the lady's face I shall never forget, and I was so frightened that I never knew how the scene ended.

"The next morning at rehearsal she told me I would never have any luck as long as I lived, and that my trouble in the world beyond would be endless. She called the company together, gave them a detailed account of the 'awful scent of the night before, occasioned by the stupidity of the unfortunate young man who would never make an actor.' She told of a terrible dream she had had, in which some great personage—to her unknown—had been foully murdered before her eyes; how she had attempted his rescue, but without avail; how he had fallen dead at her feet, his head resting on her lap, from which his life's blood slowly oozed.

"Two years after this occurrence, to a day, Miss Keene was playing at Ford's theater, Washington. In the third act of the play a sharp shot was heard in the stage box, from which a man leaped, brandishing a smoking weapon and shouting, 'Sic semper tyrannis!' The audience and actors were paralyzed. Miss Keene seemed to be the only person who realized the situation. She ran to the box, and in a moment the head of a dying man was in her lap, the red life's blood oozing from a ghastly wound. The assassin was my old boyhood's friend, John Wilkes Booth; his victim, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States."

About ten persons are every year robbed and murdered in Russian railways, and the murderers are seldom caught.

A MODERN ROBIN HOOD

Lachinski, a Famous Brigand Who Long Terrorized the People of Roumania.

A letter from Bucharest, Roumania, says that nine men have just been arrested near Tulcea for their part in a vendetta started long years ago by the famous Roumanian brigand, Lachinski.

For years the terror of the entire region about the mouth of the Danube, Lachinski was finally shot four years ago by the enemies with whom he had so long waged war, and the astonishing part of the long story of brigandage and slaughter and treachery and intimidation is that it all came about because of the brigand's love story.

Lashinski, to whom for so many years murder was a passion, had in youth been madly in love with a beautiful Roumanian girl, the daughter of an officer. Though the man was himself of good family, the pretty Roumanian's relatives declined to permit her to receive his attentions. But Lachinski would not be thwarted. He planned to abduct his sweetheart, and the attempt met with an armed resistance on the part of the officer's family.

The fight that followed ended in tragedy. Lachinski shot by mistake the beautiful girl for whom he was ready to dare everything.

From that time his mind was bent only on revenge. Blaming the dead girl's relatives for her death, he resolved that they should successively become his victims until not one of the clan should be left. Henceforth he became the most feared of men. In the fastnesses of the woody hills of the Dobrugea he hid himself, and there defied his would-be captors for years.

He gradually became a sort of modern Robin Hood, giving part of the proceeds of his brigandage to the peasantry, and in this way was always well informed of the movements of the armed parties engaged in the search for him.

So dreaded did he become that single persons feared to make the road journey between Sulina or Constanza and Tulcea, and when carrying valuables always traveled armed and in parties. Nevertheless, Lachinski would often "hold up" big parties single-handed, and his desperate deeds have already become tradition.

From time to time Lachinski was joined by other outcasts, and to their debit are put some thirty cases of brigandage, generally coupled with murder.

In 1896 Lachinski was finally captured, but by treachery. A Russian of the name of Rybacoff, living near Tulcea, who had often hidden the bandit, was tempted by the large rewards offered for his capture, and having persuaded the robber to hide in his cellar, informed a party of cavalry.

When his surrender was demanded Lachinski barricaded himself in the cellar and withstood a day's siege, killing and wounding a number of cavalrymen, until in the afternoon a chance shot broke his thigh; even then, as he lay disabled, he shot a soldier with a revolver. He died next day of loss of blood.

In 1898 Rybacoff paid with his life for betraying Lachinski. He was murdered, no doubt, by one of the now disbanded brigands. They were never captured, although a strict search was again made, every individual being well known.

In January, 1899, a relative of Rybacoff, a baker at the Russian monastery at Celikdera, in the Dobrugea, was murdered. Lachinski, though dead, still lived in the avenging of his wrongs. Again the brigands escaped.

But at last, for the murder of a Turkish woman, who was in Rybacoff's service at the time of Lachinski's capture, a few months ago, nine men were arrested.

A little boy who had witnessed Rybacoff's murder was beaten by one of the brigands and gave information against all the band. They are now all under arrest and will, no doubt, pay for their misdeeds in the salt mines of Tegula. But there is no certainty that this will be the end of the vendetta.

FARMERS ADVANCE.

A quarter of a century ago, when the wild west was a virgin land and pasture, there was plenty of room for both cattle and sheep. But as the country has filled up and as the area of untenanted or unclaimed land has shrunk, the two branches of live stock have been driven in upon each other more and more, until they are now in contention for possession of the same field. Little by little the herders and punchers have been forced up into the mountains. Western Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, the western portion of Oregon and Washington and all of California, which were once free ranges, have become less and less available. Even Colorado and Utah and a portion of Wyoming, because of the advance of farmers and miners, afford a constantly shrinking pasturage.—Ainslee's Magazine.

THRIFT A VIRTUE.

Not alone is it true nowadays that "a penny saved is a penny earned," but more and more is it necessary to save the penny in order to earn one. The youth beginning life under present economic conditions must have capital and a capacity for acquiring it. Saving through childhood is a means to both these indispensable ends, and the solemn truth of this should be religiously placed before the minds of the young.—Harper's Bazar.

THE TENDENCY.

Briggs—The immensely wealthy people seem to be getting more numerous all the time.

Gribbs I know it. It won't be long now before ordinary millionaires will be snubbed.

FAMOUS MAX NORDAU.

It may not be generally known that Dr. Max Nordau, the famous author of "Degeneration," who was such a prominent figure at the recent Zionist congress, at one time had almost decided to take up his abode in London. As it turned out, however, as most people know, he fixed on Paris, where he occupies very comfortable quarters in the fashionable Avenue de Villiers. He lives in the first floor, over a wine shop, with his mother and sister, of whom he has been the entire support for many years. By profession a doctor, Nordau still practices the healing art, though it is by his literary labors, of course, that he is best known to the world at large.

It is not surprising to learn that Nordau was a precocious child. He could read at 4, and in a stern and austere childhood this, indeed, was his only amusement. The first work of fiction which came under his notice was "Midshipman Easy," which inspired him, he says, with a longing for adventure and travel, which he afterwards realized, and which gave him, likewise, a high notion of British pride and British tenacity. He began to write early, and by the age of 14—he is now 51—had already published various poems, essays and tales.

It was, however, "Conventional Lies," published in 1882, that first made Nordau famous. Its success was enormous more copies of it have been sold, it is said, than any other German book of the century, while it has been translated into almost every European language. Even better known, however, in this country is the celebrated "Degeneration," published about ten years later. Nordau was prompted to write this particular work, it is said, by irritation as being spoken of always as "the author of 'Conventional Lies.'" "I will not be classified," he once declared. "I am no specialist. I hate specialists. I am a man of letters and I wish to succeed in every branch of my art."

And certainly he has given unanswerable proofs of his versatility. Poems, plays, novels, newspaper articles, philosophical treatises—one and all came alike to this ready and powerful writer. His mode of life in Paris testifies to the extraordinary vigor, both mental and physical, of the man. During the day he visits patients, pays calls, sees his friends, attends to his journalistic duties as correspondent of several important German papers, and generally puts in what most men would regard as a decidedly heavy day's work. Seven o'clock sees him home at dinner, and it is not till after this, or, say, between 8 and 9, that he sits down to write the books by which he is known to the world at large. And this night labor at his desk he counts the chief pleasure of his life.

In which connection I may mention a peculiarity of Nordau's manuscript, the calligraphy of which varies curiously in accordance with the degree Sometimes it is almost microscopical in size; at others less so, though it is always exquisitely clear, and almost always fine and small. Unlike most writers Nordau has his manuscript returned after the printers have done with it, and then has all the pages bound up in a volume, the size of which is often smaller than that of the printed book. Thus the "Paradoxes" is a volume of 414 pages. The manuscript is contained in 65. In some cases one slip of his manuscript gives eight printed pages.

THE CHINESE COLUMBUS.

STORY OF HWUI SHAN, A BUDDHIST MISSIONARY, WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA IN THE FIFTH CENTURY.

China claims almost everything in this world, while the rest of the world is making claims in China. At least the Chinese have claimed almost everything that western civilization has introduced to them in modern times. Gunpowder, the mariner's compass, printing from movable blocks, playing cards, chess and many other things. "Oh, we had that a thousand years ago," has been their inevitable reply upon seeing these things in the hands of the foreigner. But their claim to the discovery of America, which is believed by every man and woman of ordinary education in China, is well founded and worthy of note. The records of China extend back further than those of any other country on the face of the globe. The very date corresponding to the year when Joshua is said to have commanded the sun to stand still can be found on these records. If we follow down the official chronologies to 499 A. D. we will find an account of one Hwui Shan, who in that year returned to China with the statement that he had come from a country lying a great distance to east. His story so excited the interest of the government that the imperial historiographer was commanded to enter it upon his official records. Although the Chinese and Japanese both are thoroughly familiar with the story of Hwui Shan's discovery, the celebrated Chinese scholar, Ma Twan-lin, searched the original records and made a copy of the imperial historiographer's original digest that it might be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Hwui Shan was a Buddhist missionary priest. With five brother missionaries he left China, sailing north by the peninsula of Kamchatka, to the Aleutian Islands, eastward to Alaska, and these to Fusang, which is the name of the country he tells the most about. He describes the people he encountered on his voyage. The Aleutian Islanders, he said, were a happy, joyous people, having the custom of tattooing their bodies, and they received the stranger with a great show of hospitality. East of these islands was the country he called the "Great Han," whose inhabitants had no implements of war, nor carried on a war with any one, but were content to live by hunting and fishing. This description of a people applies truly to the inhabitants of Alaska, the Esquimaux, who are a peaceable people, never having been known to have had wars of any kind.

Fusang, literally "The Land of the Mulberry Tree," is described as being situated twice ten thousand li to the east of "Great Han." By a glance at the map it will be seen that an easterly course from that part of Alaska nearest the Aleutian Islands would bring the navigator to British Columbia, but then the old Buddhist missionary may have been careless in regard to his sailing directions, or the imperial historiographer may have carelessly substituted east for southeast. "Twice ten thousand li" is figured variously between 6,000 and 7,000 miles, and that distance in a southeasterly direction from Alaska nearest the Aleutian Islands would bring the navigator off the coast of Mexico. Now, Hwui Shan's account of Fusang and its people, where he appears to have tarried some time, applies to Mexico. His particular attention was called to the fact that the inhabitants of the country had no walled cities or towns, which would be the first natural observation of a Chinaman arriving in a thickly populated country from one where everything is encompassed with a wall as in China.

Hwui Shan describes the houses of Fusang as being constructed of adobes or sun-dried bricks, similar to those of the Pueblo Indians of the present day, and then he gives a faithful description of the Mexican agave, that most useful of all plants to the native Mexican. He said they made cordage and paper from its fiber and ate the tender sprouts of its young roots. He speaks of a milk which was probably none other than the fermented juice of the maguey, the pulque of the present day, and calls the tuna, the fruit of the cactus, which we call a prickly pear, a red pear, which, if not plucked, remains on the tree throughout the season. The people had no iron, but used copper in a variety of ways, and gold was of no value. Speaking of the inhabitants, he said the children married at a very young age, which is true of the aboriginal tribes of Mexico.

The religion of Buddha was founded in central India about the beginning of the Christian era. No Jew, Greek, Roman or Brahman had ever thought of converting anyone to his religion. By them religion was considered a private or national property, with which no outsider had any business to interfere. But Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, commanded his proselytes to go forth with his doctrines and preach them in every part of the world. Thus, with religion East Indian arts were carried into China and Buddhism was eventually accepted as a religion by the Chinese, who preserve in their records accounts of journeys made by various devotees of the Buddhist religion in 385 A. D., 399, 518 and 629. These accounts are all written by the Buddhists themselves, whereas the account of Hwui Shan is chronicled by the imperial historiographer.

After the destruction of the dynasty of Tsin in 420 China was divided into two empires, that of the north and that of the south. Li Yen Chen, a Chinese historian, who wrote the history of these two empires about the beginning of the seventh century, gives an account of Fusang, and describes how the land is reached by sailing along Kamchatka, the Aleutian islands and the coast of North America. By this route the navigator is out of sight of land but ones, and that but for a distance of 200 miles. The Yuen Kin Lui Hau, the great Chinese encyclopedia, gives an account of the discovery of Fusang by a Buddhist priest, who arrived in the village of King Chow on his return from a voyage to that kingdom. The article is illustrated with a picture of a native of Fusang milking a hind with white spots, its young standing near, also spotted. The picture is probably imaginary, but it is curious to note that this species of deer is found in Mexico.

We have it that Hwui Shan returned to China, that he was a missionary priest, who had been to some country far to the east, where he had left his five companions to carry out the missionary work commanded by Buddha, the founder of their religion. Whatever became of these five missionaries we can only conjecture. A thousand years have passed since Hwui Shan arrived in the village of King Chow and related his wonderful discovery, and the prows of the Spanish caravels plough the Carribean sea and the Mexican gulf. They find a people inhabiting the mainland possessing a civilization nearly equal to their own. The Aztecs inhabited well-built cities, possessed written records and maps, and made paper from the fiber of the agavé. Their advanced state of civilization was marred only by their abominable human sacrifices.

The Mayas of Yucatan had attained even a greate degree of civilization than the Aztecs, especially in arts and architectural science, as the remains of their cities and temples attest to this day. The Spaniards in their blind zeal for the Catholic faith destroyed nearly everything they could get their hands on, which showed the peculiar civilization of these people. Whence they got this civilization has often been asked.

The Toltecs appear to be the first of the aboriginal races who had attained any degree of civilization. They inhabited the valley of Anahuac (the valley of Mexico), built cities and temples and did not indulge any fiendish desire for human sacrifices. The Aztecs, a fierce, warlike tribe, came down from the north, desolated their cities, drove the Toltecs south into Central America and Yucatan, and took to themselves some of their arts and industries. So that we see the civilization of the Aztec was that of the Toltecs. Now we have the remains of the Mayas in Yucatan, who were evidently Toltec, and what do we find?

In the national museum at Madrid there is preserved one of the books of the Mayas which escaped the general auto da fe of the Bishop Landa, who burned these books whenever found. The paper resembles very much the paper manufactured by the Chinese and it consists of a long strip doubled in folds between two boards like their books. The text consists of hieroglyphics and picture writing, which is the only thing about it not resembling the Chinese. It is, indeed, a beautiful piece of aboriginal book making.

In Mexico there existed traditions of the visit of a strange people to the country who taught many things, and Alexander von Humboldt, in his "Views of the Cordilleras," mentions

(Continued on Page 10.)

Chinese Columbus

[Continued From Page 9.]

a number of surprising coincidences between the Mexican and Asiatic civilizations.

Of course, if old Hwui Shan's account of Fusang is correct, and that country is really Mexico, his five Buddhist missionaries left there could not be expected to change the physiological characteristics of the people, though the effect of religion, education and training is evident in a single generation of our own people. Nevertheless, the Mayas of Yucatan, closely resemble the Chinese. Some years ago an English company, endeavoring to start a sugar plantation in the colony of British Honduras, imported several hundred Chinamen, indentured for a number of years, to work their plantation. It was not long before these Chinamen disappeared. They had seen some of the Maya Indians, and discovering some similarity between them and themselves, had taken to the bush with them. Among the people inhabiting the lake city of Peten, on the southern border of Yucatan, the writer of this article discovered a Chinaman whom he did not distinguish from any of the natives, although he was generally called the "Chinaman." He was one of the survivors of the coolie traffic to British Honduras, and when questioned talked freely of the little he could remember of his past. He did not seem to be speculative enough to discuss any affinity between his own race and the Mayas, though he spoke their language, probably better than he did Spanish. He showed me the wooden outside door of a house which one of his countrymen had artistically painted with pigments and brushes of his own discovery and invention.

When we come to search the remains of the Toltecs, or whoever the builders of those cities were, now scattered in ruins throughout Lower Mexico and Yucatan, we find in many places the counterpart of such Buddhist temples as are found in Java and many other Asiatic countries to which the Buddhist religion was carried. M. Desire Charnay, in his "Ancient Cities of the New World," gives a drawing from a photograph of the "Temple of the Sun" at Palenque and opposite, a picture of a Japanese temple. The one is almost a counterpart of the other, but Mr. Charnay limits his remarks to asking how this resemblance is to be explained, and stating that a theory might be started with respect to the probable Asiatic origin of the Toltec tribes. In his beautiful work he does not appear to have any knowledge of Fusang and its historical discoverer, old Hwui Shan, or, if he does, he ignores him. He seems to believe that the Japanese carried on a steady traffic formerly on the coast of North America, "as also by fortuitous immigrations resulting from shipwreck." Later he compares the stucco bas reliefs on the ruined nunnery at Chichen Itza to Chinese carvings. These ruins are in the true country of the Mayas.

Elephants' heads on some of the American ruins have excited the wonder of all archaeologists. Where did they get the elephant? has been the universal query of them all. And there could have been but one place they could have got it from, and that is India. If we examine a drawing of the restored palace at Palenque and compare it with the temple at Boro Budo, in Java, we will find that they resemble each other. Waldeck found the old temples of Yucatan analogous to those of the Buddhist of Pegu, Ava, Siam and the Indian archipelago, with the same kind of niches in which the cross-legged god Buddha sits in Java.

In view of all this evidence it seems that we must accept Hwui Shan's discovery as that of America—his "Land of the Mulberry Tree" as Mexico, and that his five missionary Buddhists remained among the primitive races, teaching them the arts and religion which the Buddhist first carried into China. In the thousand years which intervened between Hwui Shan's discovery and the discovery made by Columbus, the Toltecs had ample time to build such cities as we find ruined throughout their land, making use of and improving upon, or modifying the things they learned from the Buddhists.

ROPES OF JET.

Among the novelties of dress that the summer girl carried away with her was the newest neck ornament, which consists of a "rope" of jet. There's always something, it seems, to wind about one's throat, and this rope is the latest, it having succeeded the chains of gold, silver and precious stones that were once fashionable, says the Baltimore News.

The jetted rope consists of a black silk cord almost covered with jet beads, crocheted or otherwise put on with strong thread in a spiral curve. The rope is long enough to go around the neck twice and is finished at each end with a tassel of jet.

Every maiden boasts a scarf either of liberty silk or of crape this summer. One has had few opportunities to see these, because the weather has opposed the wearing of any wrap whatsoever, but on the few cool evenings we have known there's been a gay display of liberty scarfs of blue, liberty scarfs of pink and very artistic and fetching liberty scarfs of black.

They are rather more ornamental than useful, perhaps, but they are like the boas of mousseline and chiffon one sees, they so bolster up the pride of their possessor that she seems in no danger whatever of taking a chill.

The economical maid can make herself a scarf of small cost of either point d'esprit, mousseline or liberty silk, if she's at all skillful, and very useful she'll find it when the nights grow cool—if they ever do.

ANOTHER YOSEMITE.

It has been proposed to park the region about Carter lake, in Oregon, one of the most remarkable bodies of water in the world. It fills a large, deep crater in the mountains, and the walls rise sheer to a dizzying height above the surface. In the Indian traditions it was the abode of dangerous monsters—creatures that doubtless symbolized the fear created in the minds of the savages by its wildness, but that, among the civilized, gives place to a sense of admiration for its sublimity. It would take little, if any, money to set aside this district for a park, and it is hoped that the measure offered for that purpose will be successful. We have allowed the vandal to despoil our wonderful natural scenery at his pleasure in the past. A growing sense of the fitness of things demands that his pernicious activities shall cease and that the great body of the people shall advantage by what is finest and noblest in the landscape as in the resources of the country.

Our finest and most impressive scenery is in the west, where the population is still sparse and where real estate values are still low. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the region about Crater lake has never been taken up. Those who have seen it declare it to be the scenic equal of the Yosemite, and to allow the chopper, the blaster, the shanty builder, the sign painter, the engine driver, to mar it will be to discourage visits to the place and to disgust and dishearten just the class of people who are most naturally drawn to the spectacle. In this country we have no immense private parks for titled aristocracy. Whatever is best is for the people. Let them take that best while it is still to be had and before selfish commercialism bars them from it. There should be a park in every state.

FACE DRAPES.

Besides being a protection to the complexion during the very sunshiny summer months, a veil is such a finishing touch to the toilette that many women do not consider themselves perfectly dressed without one. For these two reasons veils specially designed for this season of the year are a necessary and stylish dress accessory at the preent time. So as to be a real protection, fashion sanctions a rather thicker style veil for general summer wear than the usual net ones, although these are worn, too, in the afternoons with dressy gowns. Among the latest and most desirable of everyday midsummer veils is a polka-dotted ecru, blond net, one of the kind that has been so popular for utility wear the last season or two. This one is unusually attractive from the tasteful simplicity of its dotted effect, an improvement upon the large patterned all-over designs of those of one or two seasons past. Another of white chiffon, with small black polka dot and satin band border is quite as thick and therefore protective, as the erstwhile favored plain black chiffon ones, yet is infinitely more dressy and becoming.

LIMITED QUARTERS.

Balmoral is not a large house; in fact, for a palace, a very small one. It is built in the usual style of Scotch houses, with thick walls, many turrets and entirely of gray colored stone. There is not much accommodation for a court. The sitting room and dining room allotted to the ladies in waiting are of modest dimensions, the entire space available in the castle being so limited that ministers are often requested not to bring a private secretary with them, and are continually obliged to transact business and correspondence in their bedrooms. Many of the bedrooms have no dressing room adjoining them.—London M. A. P.

UNNECESSARY.

Mrs. Slimson—Here, Willie, while I am away I am going to give you the key to the pantry just to show you I can trust you.

Willie (proudly)—I don't need it, mamma. I can pick that lock any day.

JAPAN: HEATHEN NATION

Puzzled by Many Religions, the People Have Drifted to Atheism and Agnosticism.

Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 14.—What does Japan believe? Is the pendulum of the educated classes, which, during the past few years, has swung so far toward atheism and agnosticism, now swinging in the opposite direction? Is the higher criticism of the west having a helpful effect upon the religious work of the foreigners in Japan? Is the acceptance of Darwinism by the Japanese to be frowned upon? All these are questions of grave importance to the missionary of today in the mikado's realm.

I have just had an interview with Rev. W. W. Curtis, now at Painesville, Ohio, who was for twenty years engaged in mission work near Tokio. He was there during the last war between the Japanese and the Chinese. He has watched the schools and colleges grow, is familiar with the workings of the government and army and knows whereof he speaks. It is remarkable, said he, the degree with which the Japanese keep their eyes on the west. The educated classes are just as familiar with our customs, beliefs and even our religious controversies as we are ourselves. Take, for instance, the Briggs heresy trial of a few years ago, or the more recent controversy over Dr. McGiffert's book, "Apostolic Age," the Japanese will be found weighing the arguments of the scholars just the same as would the students at Oxford, Bryn Mawr or Yale.

The Christian religion, however, not being the one under which they were reared, seems to be less sacred to them and when, after learning of so many different opinions, they feel at sea to know what to believe some drift to atheism and many more to agnosticism. Those at the imperial university are particularly likely to be agnostics. A number of the teachers, however, in the imperial university are Christians from the United States, but many more are natives or foreigners from other countries.

In the Christian schools taught by missionaries only are often found students who, although they desire to accept Christianity, are inclined to depart from the orthodox. These students, like all educated Japanese, are ever ready to argue a point with their teachers. The students are found doubting the doctrine of the "immortality of the soul," the doctrine of the "divinity of Christ," and the "miraculous birth of Christ." This has been the tendency of the students for the past decade. Is the pendulum swinging in the opposite direction? Mr. Curtiss says he believes it is.

However, in belief it is not likely the Japanese will ever adhere to what we might term the old-time orthodoxy in America. Mr. Curtiss says that in his opinion a majority of the leaders of thought among the Japanese Christians believe in the evolution theory and accept the Darwinian idea of man's origin. The theory of evolution is easy for the Japanese to accept, as it is not wholly out of accord with the religion of their ancestors and of the country in general. If the missionary can get the Japanese to accept the fundamental principles of Christianity otherwise, he is not inclined, as a rule, to worry over the natives' belief in evolution. The books of Robert G. Ingersoll were translated into the Japanese language but did not find a very ready sale among the educated classes.

It has been up and down with the missionary in Japan. Previous to the year 1859 it was as dangerous a task to attempt to teach the Christian religion in Japan as it would be today in some parts of China. There was a saying among the Japanese that even should the Christians' God come among them they would behead Him. That was in the days when the government of Japan was an absolute monarchy. Today free religious belief is accorded to every resident of the empire. No more of the old signs which read "Beware of the Christians" are seen in public places. Verbeck, the Dutch Reformed church missionary, was among the first to gain the confidence of the Japanese. He was made a government interpreter and away back in the sixties was given the rights of a citizen of that country. All other foreigners then and since have had to have passports.

Since the revision of the treaty about a year ago the Japanese have been particularly friendly to foreigners from the United States. For many years the missionaries have advocated the revision and have assisted the Japanese in many ways. In years past when Japan would be on the verge of securing what she wanted and then would fail to secure it from foreign powers the cause of the missionaries would suffer. Of late years many Japanese papers of the higher class and some magazines have advised the young men of Japan to become identified with the Christian religion, whether they believed in it or not, "for," said the papers, "it is the best thing for our government." This simply shows the attitude of Japan toward the work of the missionaries. The newspapers have as great an influence in Japan as they do in the United States. They are often filled with discussions on religious topics.

The students of government schools and universities are exempt from being drafted into army service. This is not true of the strictly Christian schools. In time of war the students studying under the missionaries can be taken from their studies and placed in the army service. This is a ruling of the government in the days when Japan was unfavorable to the missions and the law has not been changed. For this reason the Christian schools are at some disadvantage, many of the students who wish to avoid army service going to the government universities. During the last war between Japan and China some of the soldiers were taken from the Christian schools. The principal Christian school of Japan is the Doshisha, in the sacred city of Kiyoto, the old capital. Mr. Curtiss estimates that there about 500 missionaries in Japan at the present time, male and female. Many of these are single ladies. Then there are a large number of married people engaged in the work. Young men as missionaries are not so plenty.

It will be interesting to some to know that Sunday is a national holiday in Japan and has been since 1876.—W. Frank McClure.

COAL QUESTION VITAL.

The high price of British coal has had one immediate result, which every economist foresaw. It has opened a path for foreign competitors. Not only have the gas companies purchased from American mines; the admiralty is also a buyer. Welsh coal has been supplied so freely to our Continental neighbors that British warships have now to fill their bunkers with transatlantic fuel of an inferior grade. This is not business. Coal is only one commodity that has become dearer during the last few months. As it is a general necessity the result is most widespread. The unrest in the world of labor may be distinctly traced to this general dearness. With a diminution in the purchasing power of money a higher wage becomes necessary if the standard of living is not to be lowered. The man who works as hard this year as he did last year cannot all at once comprehend why he should not live just as comfortably now as he lived them. He will have to learn the lesson sooner or later, and adapt his expenditure to the income which, nominally the same, is in reality so much less in proportion as coal and other necessities are higher. It were best for him if he learnt the lesson without unduly kicking against the pricks. Railways have been hard hit by the advance in the price of coal. They have increased the rates for carrying it as compensation. But the larger revenues obtained from this source will certainly not cover the cost of a long and calamitous labor war. Railways may combine against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, but let them be warned at once against entering on a protracted struggle calculated to injure the whole industrial enterprise of the country. Railway directors and managers are in the habit of displaying a strong tendency to ignore public interests. The time is not opportune for a further development of this autocratic policy. With prices rising generally peace is wanted throughout industrial England—peace and good will, both on the part of master and of man—London Mail Editorial.

THE KANGAROO COURT.

The colored janitors of the court house in Los Angeles are all members of an organization that exists under the managerial appellation of "The Kangaroo Court." They have fun and incidentally do one another a good turn now and again.

Recently, however, says the Los Angeles Times, there came near being serious trouble behind their closed doors. But it was nipped in the half-bud.

For many weeks now—so the story goes—Jim Miller, the yard man, has been owing Jailer Murphy twenty-five cents, which has proved very difficult of collection. As a last resort Murphy told his creditor that, unless his claims were liquidated without further delay, the matter would be laid before the "Kangaroo Court."

The other day the threat was made good. The "colonel" of the "court" is Jim Brown, while Parker Scott does duty as "captain."

At noon "Colonel" Brown had the delinquent Miller on the carpet, and, being prepared to hear the complaint filed by the jailer, proceeded to shut the door. This seemed to Miller too much, as he was actually about to be "kangarooed," whereupon he picked up a large china plate in such a threatening way as to cause Brown to leap desperately at his throat and seize his arm.

A merry rough-and-tumble ensued until the lay members of the "court" intervened and caused a surcease.

Subsequently the "court" decided that Jailer Murphy must devise other means of recovering his two-bits. It was too small an item to mar the majesty of a "Kangaroo Court."

ANCIENT MEDICAL WORK

TRANSLATION JUST COMPLETED OF THE EBERS PAPYRUS,

A TREATISE ON DISEASES THAT IS 7,000 YEARS OLD.

For 2,300 years Hippocrates of Kos has been known to the world as the "father of medicine." This distinction, however, has been wrested from the ancient Greek by the discovery and translation of an early Egyptian papyrus treating of the subject of medicine, with date so remote as almost to place Hippocrates within the ranks of modern physicians.

English medical literature is about to be enriched by the translation of this papyrus, generally admitted by Egyptologists to be the oldest book devoted to the science of medicine extant. The work is known to scientists as the Papyrus Ebers, and is supposed to have been written during the reign of Bicheres, a king of the fourth dynasty, 4688 to 4666 B. C. Thus the original document is nearly 7,000 years old and it contains the written genesis of the art of healing.

Although brought to light in 1873, no complete translation of the Papyrus Ebers has been made. The document is carefully preserved in the library of the University of Leipsic, and it remained for a Chicago man to make the first English and the only complete translation. The work was undertaken about a year ago by Dr. Carl H. von Klein, of Chicago, a well known student of the oriental languages and the author of a number of medical works, among them a book on the "Medicine of the Talmud." Dr. von Klein is a member of the various medical and scientific societies of the world and devotes his labors exclusively to the translation of medical works. His English translation of Papyrus Ebers, a volume of seven hundred pages, will soon be ready for the press.

Page 98 of the Papyrus Ebers is devoted almost entirely to remedies for household ills. Its contents clearly indicate that the ancient Egyptian housewife was beset with cares similar to those of the modern housekeeper. It reveals likewise the fact that woman early made use of cosmetics. The remedy given for the falling out of the hair is ascribed to the mother of King Teta of the first dynasty. The contents of page 98 are as follows:

Lines 1 to 2—Preparation to prevent mice from getting into articles.

Lines 2 to 6—Preparation to prevent hawks from stealing.

Lines 6 to 9—Preparation to prevent rats from eating corn in granary.

Lines 9 to 10—Preparation for killing lizards.

Lines 12 to 21—Preparations for making housekeeping pleasant, followed by a receipt for fumigation.

Instructions for the mixing of a compound containing dry myrrh, juniper berries, incense, mystic branches, buckshorn, nebat and raisins are given with the information that they are to be mixed and placed over the fire.

The author gives directions for a similar preparation to which is added honey, the whole to be boiled, mixed, and made into little pills, which are to be used by women for scenting purposes. Other pills concocted in a somewhat similar manner are for scenting the breath.

A tonic for the hair, a medicine for removing superfluous hair, and a hair dye complete the page.

To Egyptologists the story of the finding of Papyrus Ebers possesses all the characteristics of a romance. In the winter of 1872-73 George Ebers, of Leipsic, and his friend, Ludwig Stern, spent several months at Thebes in quest of rare documents. For a time the two scientists made their dwelling place in one of the tombs of Abd-el-Gurnah and associated daily with the Arabs of Luxor. A wealthy citizen of Luxor showed to Ebers the antiquities which he, little by little, had obtained from the fellah on the other side of the Nile, and at length revealed to him the fact that he was the possessor of a papyrus obtained from the same source.

Upon close inspection of the papyrus Ebers made the startling discovery that it was a document of great value and in an unusual condition of preservation. He longed to possess the document himself, but had not means to meet the demands of the owner, who was not altogether aware of its full value. However, receiving the financial assistance of Max Gunther, a wealthy Englishman, Ebers purchased the treasured papyrus and conveyed it to his home in Leipsic, there to study its contents at leisure. It was finally turned over to the library of the University of Leipsic for safe keeping. In order to better preserve the valuable antiquity, it was cut into twenty-nine pieces and each piece placed under a glass.

According to the statement of the Egyptian possessor, Papyrus Ebers was found in a tomb in the so-called Il Assassit, a part of the Necropolis of Thebes, reposing between the legs of a mummy. Since the finder of the papyrus was dead, it was impossible to refer to the exact tomb which formerly contained the treasure.

When Ebers came into possession of the papyrus it consisted of a single, tightly rolled piece of the finest yellow-brown papyrus. The width of the document was thirty centimeters, and the length of the written part 20.23 meters. No other papyrus known to Egyptologists is better preserved, and not a single letter of the document is missing.

The text of this perfect ancient record is divided into pages, each of which is numbered. The page numbers are placed over the first line in the middle of each page and run from 1 to 110. Singularly, the numbers 28 and 29 are missing, although the text continues uninterruptedly. The omission is explained on the ground that the Egyptians considered 110 to be a perfect number, and by this means the writer was enabled to complete his book with the required number of pages.

Each page of the papyrus contains either twenty-one or twenty-two lines. With the exception of pages 3 to 21, which are considerably smaller, the pages are twenty-two centimeters in width. The script in which the papyrus is written is extraordinarily regular, and is partly in black and partly in red ink. This form of writing is known as the hieratic, and is one of the three forms used by the ancient Egyptians. The others are the epistolographic and the hieroglyphic.

The exact date of the writing of the book of which Papyrus Ebers is a copy is not known, but it is believed that it dates back to 4666 B. C., but when the papyrus was unrolled a calendar was discovered containing the following inscription:

"In the ninth year of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt * * * of the everlasting."

Before the last epithet is the framed name of a king whose identity is still in doubt. Dumchen, a recognized authority on Egyptology, believes that the author of the calendar did not insert the name of the reigning king, but that of Bicheres, of the fourth dynasty, who reigned 1460 years earlier. Dr. von Klein is of the opinion that the calendar calls attention to the date of transcription and that the original was written earlier.

Egyptologists [illegible] the tw[illegible] and sixteenth centuries B. C. the practice of medicine was in the hands of [illegible]. During this period the law was so stringent that a person advancing a theory for the treatment of disease other than that established by the priests was put to death. Consequently the work, which bears the marks of the period of witchcraft, if written at all prior to the date named in the calendar, must have been written at least 1200 years before. This makes it highly probable that the original book was written during the reign of Bicheres, or at least 4666 B. C. At all events, the copy of the papyrus is itself the oldest medical work extant, and contains the historical genesis of medicine.

A large proportion of the diseases known to modern medical science are carefully classified and their symptoms minutely described by Papyrus Ebers. The prescriptions recommended are in many cases exactly the same as those given at the present time. The work mentions 700 different substances, the greater part of which are taken from the vegetable kingdom. Some metals and a considerable number of animal extractions were also used. Of the salts only natron (saltpeter), common salt and sea salt are mentioned. The use of such ingredients as lizard's blood and pig's teeth are in some cases recommended.

The author of the work begins his treatise with an enumeration of the diseases of the abdomen. Universal remedies for headache and stomach troubles, which, as the author says, "the gods prepared for themselves," are also given.

Pages 88 to 101 contain formulas for diseases of the eye, remedies for bites of man or beast, dizziness, baldness, diseases of the liver, burning of the skin, gangrene, exorcisms at the outbreak of a fire, wounds, eruptions of the skin, bruises, weariness of the limbs, perspiration of the feet, sore toes, corns, trembling of the fingers, diseases of the tongue, toothache, headache, influenza, discharge of ears and diseases of women. Cosmetics and medicines to take out wrinkles are also given.

That the methods of diagnosis and treatment would be considered somewhat crude by modern physicians may be gathered from the following rules given for liver complaint:

Rules for rehet—that is, suffering in the pit of the stomach: When thou findest anybody with a hardening of his rehet and when eating he feels a pressure in his bowels, his stomach is swollen and he feels ill while walking like one suffering from heat in the back, then look at him when he is lying outstretched, and if thou findest his bowels hot, and a hardening in his rehet, this is a liver complaint. Then make thyself a remedy according to the secrets in botanical knowledge from the plant of chestnut and from the scraps of dates. Mix it and put it in water. The patient may drink it on four mornings to purge his body. If after that thou finest both sides of his bowels—namely, the right one and the left one—cool, then say of it, that is bile. Look at him again, and if you find his bowels entirely cold, then say to thyself, his liver is cleansed and purified, he has taken the medicine—the medicine has taken effect."

From the contents of Papyrus Ebers it is conclusively proved that the early Egyptian physicians were extremely superstitious, and especially the priest-physicians. The work gives various incantations, or formulas, to be chanted at the time of taking the particular prescription. These are in the nature of prayers to the gods that the medicine may work swiftly and well.

The Egyptians were not alone in this practice. It was customary with both the Babylonians and the Jews, and the Greeks were not wholly free from it. A survival of this ancient custom is found in Russia today, where the irregular physicians make it a practice to chant while medicine is being prepared and ad-

The discovery of Papyrus Ebers demonstrates that the Egyptians as early as 3,000 or 4,000 years before Christ possessed an astonishing knowledge of a great variety of remedies, and that their learned men could make observation of disease, combine complicated recipes and use them with judgment. According to this early writer there were three different classes of medical practitioners in Egypt at the date of the manuscript—namely: The real physician, the surgeon and the conjurers. The relative standing of the several classes is not known.

The origin of medicine is certainly to be looked for in the Valley of the Nile, and the Papyrus Ebers opens a wide era for the students of the history of medicine and pharmacology. The Egyptian physicians were well advanced in ophthalmology. The collection of Hippocrates, edited 4,000 years later, did not contain more eye diseases, although more clearly and more agreeably described. The number of diseases mentioned in the Papyrus Ebers, as well as the profusion of medicines prescribed, is a source of wonder to modern physicians. The ancient Egyptian physicians must have been experienced diagnosticians, who commanded a knowledge of prophylactic and cosmetic remedies.

The Egyptian oculist was renowned. In the third book of Herodotus is the following passage: "Cyrus sent to Amasis (B. C. 560) and bade him for an oculist—the best in the whole land of Egypt." Darius also sent thither for a body physician, and in the time of Tiberius and Nero Egyptian physicians regularly came to Rome, usually to heal skin diseases. Herodotus tells us that the Egyptian physicians were accustomed to practice specialties and that the country was full of physicians. Some confined their attention to diseases of the eye or head, others to the teeth, stomach and intestines.

Greece, long supposed to be the birthplace of medicine, is now known to have derived its knowledge from the Egyptians. Praxagoras, although from Kos, the town where Hippocrates was born and where the temple of Esculapius was built, lived in Egypt. He was the greatest symptomologist and diagnostician of his age. Hippocrates also went to Egypt for his medical training and on his return established a school of Greek physicians. Although the founder of the present system of pathology, his right to the title of "father of medicine" has been dissipated by the revelations contained in the Papyrus Ebers.

A REPEATER.

Dyspeptic Mother—My son, I have corrected you often for rapid eating. Now you have gobbled that banana at two bites; you will surely be ill. As punishment you shall not go out to play.

Penitent Son—Well, ma, if I eat another banana nice and slow mayn't I go then?

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

While most amusements in England have suffered from the war the Convent garden grand opera season, which has recently closed, has been very successful, and one result is that $75,000 is to be spent immediately upon the improvement of the stage.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

ENMITY OF THE NATURAL HEART FOR CHRIST—REMORSE, AT THE LAST MOMENT WORSE THAN PHYSICAL PAIN.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The famous paintings in the picture galleries of Munich seem to have suggested the topic of this discourse, which Dr. Talmage sends from the quaint Bavarian town; but the theme which inspired the painter awakens in the great preacher thoughts of the redemption of the human race, which was the supreme design of that scene of suffering and death. The text is Luke xxiii, 32: "There they crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left.

Just outside of Jerusalem is a swell of ground, toward which a crowd are ascending; for it is the day of execution. What a mighty assemblage! Some for curiosity to hear what the malefactors will say, and to see how they will act. The three persons to be executed are already there. Some of the spectators are vile of lip and bloated of cheek. Some look up with revenge, hardly able to keep their hands off the sufferers. Some tear their own hair in a frenzy of grief. Some stand in silent horror. Some break out into uncontrollable weeping. Some clap their hands in delight that the offenders are to be punished at last. The soldiers with drawn swords drive back the mob, which presses on so hard. There is fear that the proceedings may be interrupted. Let the legion now stationed at Jerusalem, on horseback, dash along the line, and force back the surging multitude. "Back with you," is the cry, "Have you never before seen a man die?"

THE THREE CROSSSES.

Three crosses in a row. An upright piece, and two transverse pieces, one on the top, on which the hands are nailed, and one at the middle, on which the victim sat. Three trees just planted, yet bearing fruit the one on the right bearing poision, and the one on the left bitter aloes; the one in the middle apples of love. Norway pine and tropical orange and Lebanon cedar would not make so strange a grove as this orchard of Calvary. Stand and give a look at the three crosses.

Just look at the crosses on the right. Its victim dies scoffing. More awful than his physical anguishes his scorn and hatred of Him on the middle cross. This wretched man turns half around on the spikes to hiss at the One in the middle. If the scoffer could get one hand loose, and he were within reach, he would smite the middle sufferer in the face. He hates him with a perfect hatred. I think he wishes he were down on the ground that he might spear him. He envies the mechanics who, with their nails have nailed Him fast. Amid the settling darkness, and louder than the crash of the rocks, hear him jeer out these words: "Ah! you poor wretch! I knew you were an imposter! You pretended to be a God, and yet you let these legions master you." It was in some such hate that Voltaire, in his death hour, because he thought he saw Christ in his bed room, got up on his elbow and cried out: "Crush that wretch!" What had the middle cross done to arouse up this right-hand cross? Nothing. Oh, the enmity of the natural heart against Christ!

WORLD'S UNBELIEF.

The world likes a sentimental Christ or a philanthropic Christ, but a Christ who comes to snatch men away from their sins — away with him! On this right hand cross to-day I see typified the unbelief of the world. Men say: "Back with him from the heart; I will not let him take my sins. If he will die let him die for himself, not for me." There has always been a war between this right hand cross and the middle cross and wherever there is an unbelieving heart, there the fight goes on. Oh, if when that dying malefactor perished, then that tree which yields poison would have budded and blossomed with life for all the world!

Look up into that distrusted countenance of the sufferer, and see what a ghastly thing it is to reject Christ. Behold in that awful face in that pitiful look, in that unblessed death-hour, the stings of the sinner's departure. What a plunge into darkness! Standing high upon the cross on the top of the hill, so that all the world may look look at him, he says: "Here I go out of a miserable life into wretched eternity!" One! Two! Three! Listen to the crash of the fall, all ye ages! So Hobbes, dying after he had 70 years in which to prepare for eternity said: "Were I master of all the world I would give it all to live one day longer." Sir Francis Newport, hovering over the brink, cried out: "Wretch that I am, whither shall I fly from this breast? What will become of me?"

ABYSS OF ETERNITY.

"Oh, that I were to lie upon the fire that never is quenched a thousand years, to purchase the favor of God and to be reconciled to him again! Oh, eternity! Oh, eternity! Who can discover the abyss of eternity? Who can paraphrase these words: 'Forever and forever?'" That right-hand cross—thousands have perished on it in worse agonies. For what is physical pain compared to remorse, at the last, that life has been wasted, and only a fleeting moment stands between the soul and its everlasting overthrow? O, God! let me die anywhere rather than at the foot of that right-hand cross. Let not one drop of that blood fall upon my cheek. Rend not my ear with that cry. I see it now as never before—the loathsomeness and horror of my unbelief. That dying malefactor was not so much to blame as I. Christianity was not established, and perhaps not until that day had that man heard the Christ. But after Christ had stood almost nineteen centuries, working the wonders of His grace, you reject Him.

That right-hand cross, with its long beam, overshadows all the earth. It is planted in the heart of the race. When will the time come when the Spirit of God shall, with its ax, hew down that right-hand cross, until it shall fall at the foot of that middle cross, and unbelief, the railing malefactor of the world, shall perish from all our hearts? Away from me, thou spirit of unbelief! I hate thee! With this sword of God I thrust thee back and thrust thee through. Down to hell; down, most accursed monster of the earth; and talk to those thou hast already damned! Talk no longer to these sons of God, these heirs of heaven.

SON OF GOD.

"If thou be the Son of God." Was there any "if" about it? Tell me, thou star, that in robe of light did run to point out his birthplace. Tell me, thou sea, that didst put thy hand over they lip when He bade thee be still. Tell me, ye dead, who got up to see Him die. Tell me, thou sun in mid-heaven, who for Him didst pull down over thy face thy veil of darkness. Tell me, ye lepers, who were cleansed, ye dead who were raised, is He the Son of God? Ay! ay! responds the universe. The flowers breathe it; the stars chime it; the redeemed celebrate it; the angels rise on their thrones to announce it. And yet on that miserable malefactor's "if" how many shall be wrecked for all eternity! That little "if" has enough venom in its sting to cause the death of the soul. No "if" about it. I know it. Ecce Deus! I feel it thoroughly—through every muscle of the body, and through every faculty of my mind, and through every energy of my soul. Living I will preach it; dying, I will pillow my head upon its consolations—Jesus the God.'

Away, then, from this right-hand cross. The red berries of the forest are apt to be poisonous, and around this tree of carnage grow the red, poisonous berries of which many have tasted and died. I can see no use for this right-hand cross, except it be used as a lever with which to upturn the unbelief of the world.

LIFE TO THE SOUL.

Here, from the right-hand cross I go to the left-hand cross. Pass clear to the other side. That victim also twists himself upon the nails to look at the center cross—yet not to scoff. It is to worship. He, too, would like to get his hand loose—not to smite, but to deliver the sufferer of the middle cross. He cries to the railer cursing on the other side: "Silence! between us is innocence in agony. We suffer for our crimes. Silence!" Gather round this left-hand cross, O ye people! Be not afraid. Bitter herbs are sometimes a tonic for the body, and the bitter aloes that grow on this tree shall give strength and life to thy soul. This left-hand cross is a repenting cross. As men who have been nearly drowned tell us that in one moment, while they were under the water, their whole life passed before them, so I suppose in one moment, the dying malefactor thought over all his past life—of that night when he went into an unguarded door and took all the silver and gold, the jewels; and as the sleeper stirred he put a knife through his heart; of that day when, in the lonely pass, he met the wayfarer, and, regardless of the cries and prayers and tears and struggles of his victim, he flung the mangled corpse into the dust of the highway or heaped upon it the stones. He says: "I am a guilty wretch; I deserve this! There is no need of blaspheming Christ, for He has done me no wrong; and yet I cannot die so. The tortures of my body are undone by the tortures of my soul.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

"The past is a scene of misdoing. The present a crucifixion. The future an everlasting undoing. Come back, thou hiding midday sun! Kiss my cheek with one bright ray of comfort. What, no help from above—no help from beneath? Then I must turn to my companion in sorrow, the One on the middle cross. I have heard that He knows how to help a man when he is in trouble. I have heard that He can cure the wounded. I have heard that He can pardon the sinner. Surely, in all His wanderings up and down the earth He never saw one more in need of His forgiveness. Blessed One! I turn to Thee! Wilt Thou turn for the moment away from Thy own pangs to pity me? Lord, it is not to have my hands relieved or my feet taken from the torture. I can stand all this; but, oh, my sins! my sins! my sins! they pierce me through and through. They tell me I must die forever. They push me out into the darkness unless Thou wilt help me. I confess it all. Hear the cry of the dying thief: 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' I ask no great things. I seek for no throne in heaven, no chariot to take me to the skies, but just think of me when this day's horrors have passed. Think of me a little—of me, the one now hanging at Thy side—when the shout of heavenly welcome takes Thee back into Thy glory. Thou will not forget me, wilt Thou? 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' Only just remember me."

WE MUST REPENT.

Likewise, must we repent. You say: "I have stolen nothing." I reply: "We have all been guilty of the mightiest felony of the universe, for we have robbed God—robbed Him of our time, robbed Him of our talent, robbed Him of our services." Suppose you send a man out as an agent of your firm, and every month you pay him his salary, and at the end of ten years you find out that he has been serving another firm, but taking your salary, would you not at once condemn him as dishonest? God sent us into this world to serve Him. He has given us wages all the time. Yet, how many of us have been serving another master! When a man is convicted of treason he is brought out, a regiment surrounds him, and the command is given: "Attention, company! Take aim! Fire!" And the man falls with a hundred bullets through his heart. There comes a time in a man's history when the Lord calls up the troop of his iniquities, and at God's command they pour into him a concentrated volley of torture.

"You say: "I don't feel myself to be a sinner." That may be. Walk along by the cliffs and you see sunlight and flowers at the mouth of the cave—but take a torch and go in, and before you have gone far you see the flashing eye of a wild beast or hear the hiss of a serpent. So the heart seems in the sunlight of worldliness, but as I wave the torch of God's truth and go down into the deep cavern of the heart—alas! for the hristling horrors and the rattling fangs.

HEART IS WICKED.

Have you ever noticed the climax in this passage of Scripture: "The heart is deceitful?" That seems enough. But the passage goes on and says: "The heart is deceitful above all things." Will you not say that is enough? But the passage goes on further and says: "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." If we could see the true condition of the unpardoned before God, what wringing of hands there would be! What a thousand-voiced shriek of supplication and despair! But you are a sinner, a sinner. I speak not to the person who sits next to you, but to you. You are a sinner. All the transgressions of a lifetime have been gathered up into an avalanche. At any moment it may slip from the cliff and crush you forever. May the Lord Almighty, by His grace, help us to repent of our sins while repentance is possible.

This left-hand cross was a believing cross. There was no guesswork in that prayer, no "if" in that supplication. The left-hand cross flung itself at the foot of the middle cross, expecting mercy. Faith is only just opening the hand to take what Christ offers us. The work is all done; the bridge is built strong enough for us all to walk over. Tap not at the door of God's mercy with the tip of your fingers, but as a warrior with gauntleted fists beats at the castle gates; so, with all the aroused energies of our soul, let us pound at the gate of heaven. That gate is locked. You go to it with a bunch of keys. You try philosophy. That will not open it. A large door generally has a ponderous key. I take the cross and place the foot of it in the lock, and by the two arms of the cross I turn the lock, and the door opens.

CLOSED HIS LIPS.

This left-hand cross was a pardoned cross. The crosses were only two or three yards apart. It did not take long for Christ to hear. Christ might have turned away and said: "How durest thou speak to me? I am the Lord of heaven and earth. I have seen your violence. When you struck down that man in the darkness I saw you. You are getting a just reward. Die in darkness—die forever." But Jesus said not so, but rather: "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise." As much as to say: "I see you there; do not worry. I will not only bear my cross, but help you with yours."

Forthwith the left-hand cross becomes the abode of contentment. The pillow of the malefactor, soaked in blood, becomes like the crimson upholstery of a king's couch. When the body became still, and the surgeon, feeling the pulse said one to another, "He is dead," the last man pain had gone from his face. Peace closed his eyes. Peace closed his lips. Now you see why there were two transverse pieces on the cross. for it has become a ladder into the skies. That dying head is easy which has under it the promise: "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." Ye whose lips have been filled with blasphemy, ye whose hands for many years have wrought unrighteousness ye who have companioned with the unclean, ye who have scaled every height of transgression and fathomed every depth, and passed every extreme of iniquity—mercy, mercy!

The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day;
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away.

ONE YIELDED POISON.

I have shown you the right-hand cross and the left-hand cross; now come to the middle cross. We stood at the one, and found it yielded poison. We stood at the other, and found it yielded bitter aloes. Come now to the middle cross and shake down apples of love. Uncover your head. You never saw so tender a scene as this. You may have seen father or mother or companion or child die, but never so affecting a scene as this. The railing thief looked from one way, and saw only the right side of Christ's face. The penitent thief looked from the other way, and saw the left side of Christ's face. But today, in the full blaze of gospel light, you see Christ's full face. It was a suffering cross. If the weapons of torture had gone only through the fatty portions of the body, the torture would not have been so great. but they went through the hands and feet and temple—the most sensitive portions. It was not only the spear that went into his side, but the sins of all the race—a thousand spears—plunge after plunge, deeper and deeper, until the silence and composure that before characterized him gave way to a groan, through which rumbled the sorrows of time and the woes of eternity. Human hate had done its worst and hell had lured its sharpest javelins and devils had vented their hottest rage, when, with every nerve of his body in torture, and every fiber of his heart in excruciation, he cried out: "My God, my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" It was a vicarious cross; the right-hand cross suffered for itself, the left-hand cross for itself; but the middle cross for you.

RACE WAS PERISHING.

When a king was dying a young man cried: "Pour my blood into his veins, that he die not." The veins of the young man were tapped and the blood transferred; so that the king lived but the young man died. Christ saw the race perishing. He cried: "Pour my blood into their veins, that they die not." My hand is free now, because Christ's was crushed. My brow is painless now, because Christ's was torn. My soul escapes, because Christ's was bound. I gain heaven, because Christ for me endured the horrors of hell.

When the Swiss were many years ago contending against their enemies, they saw these enemies arrayed in solid phalanx, and knew not how to break their ranks; but one of their heroes, Arnold von Winkelried, rushed out in front of his regiment and shouted: "Make way for liberty!" The weapons of the enemy were plunged into his heart, but while they were slaying him of course, their ranks were broken, and through that gap in the ranks the Swiss dashed to victory. Christ saw all the powers of darkness assailing men. He cried out: "Make way for the redemption of the world." All the weapons of infernal wrath struck Him, but as they struck Him our race marched out free.

To this middle cross look, that your souls may live. I showed you the right-hand cross in order that you might see what an awful thing it is to be unbelieving. I showed you the left-hand cross that you might see what it is to repent.

SUNG ITS PRAISE.

Now I show you the middle cross that you may see what Christ has done to save your soul. Poets have sung its praise, sculptors have attempted to commemorate it in marble, martyrs have clung to it in the fire, and Christians dying quietly in their beds have leaned their heads against it. This hour may all our souls embrace it with an ecstasy of affection. Lay hold of that cross! Everything else will fail you. Without a strong grip on that you perish. Put your hand on that and you are safe, though a world swing from beneath your feet.

Oh, that I might engrave on your souls ineffaceably the three crosses, so that if in your waking moments you will not heed, then in your dreams at night you may see on the hill back of Jerusalem the three spectacles — the right hand cross showing unbelief, dying without Christ; the left hand showing what it is to be pardoned, while the central cross pours upon your soul the sun burst of Heaven as it says: "By all these wounds I plead for thy heart. I have loved thee with an everlasting love. Fevers cannot quench it. Floods cannot drown it." And while you look, the right hand cross will fade out of sight, and then the left will be gone; and nothing will remain but the middle cross, and even that in your dream will begin to change, until it becomes a throne; and the worn face of Calvary will become radiant with gladness, and instead of the mad crowd at the foot of the cross will be a worshipful multitude kneeling. And you and I will be among them.

HE ENDURED ALL.

But no! we will not wait for such a dream. In this our most aroused mood we throw down at the foot of that middle cross sin, sorrow, life, death everything. We are slaves; Christ gives deliverance to the captive. We are thirsty; Christ is the river of the salvation to slack our thirst. We are hungry; Jesus says: "I am the bread of life." We are condemned to die. Christ says: "Save that man from going down to the pit. I am the ransom." We are tossed on the sea of trouble; Jesus comes over it saying: "It is I, be not afraid." We are in darkness. Jesus says: "I am the bright and morning star." We are sick; Jesus is the balm of Gilead. We are dead; hear the shrouds rend and the grave hillocks heave as he cries: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." We want justification: "Being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." We want to exercise faith: "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." I want to get from under condemnation: "There is now, therfore, no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." The cross—He carried it. The flames of hell—He suffered them. The shame—He endured it. The crown—He won it. Heights of heaven sing it, and worlds of light to worlds of light all round the heavens cry: "Glory! Glory!" Let us go forth and gather the trophies for Jesus. From Golconda mines we gather the diamonds; from Ceylon shores we gather the pearls; from all lands and kingdoms we gather precious stones, and we bring the glittering burdens and put them down at the feet of Jesus and say: "All these are Thine. Thou art worthy."

SEEKING TROPHIES.

We go forth again for more trophies, and into one sheaf we gather all the scepters of the Caesars and the Alexanders and the Czars and the sultans and of the royalties and dominions, and then we bring the sheaf of scepters and put it down at the feet of Jesus and say: "Thou art king of kings; all these thou hast conquered." And then we go forth again to gather more trophies, and we bid the redeemed of ages, the sons and daughters of Lord Almighty, to come. And the hosts of heaven bring crown and palm and scepter and hear by these bleeding feet and this riven side and by this wounded heart, cry: "Blessing and honor and glory and power unto the Lamb, forever and ever."

INDIA'S AWFUL FAMINE.




A VICTIM OF FAMINE.

THE sympathy of Americans with India's sufferers would doubtless be greater if there was a clearer realization of the sort of people who are dying of starvation and exposure. In famine photographs the forms and faces almost forbid love or respect. I have earnestly wished that our people might have seen before the famine by them the horrible objects to pity and help. The races, in India are many. Indian stock of the south, India, including the wild so faithfully described; clearly akin to the Chi-Hindoos of the noble stone of the races of that literally prehistoric. Bedreamed of beauty, or the Roman of conquest, the inhabitants of India were skillfully cultivating the soil, domesticating useful animals, working metals, weaving cloth, wearing clothes and fashioning primitive forms of society and government.

The people of India are, in general, quite worthy of being regarded as our kindred. They are comely, intelligent, fond of home and devoted to the arts of peace. Many of their ways would please us, and many of their characteristics would win our admiration.

Such are they who are dying of starvation and exposure. Naturally gentle eyes are now fierce with hunger or weep themselves to blindness because no help comes. Hands that wrought pleasantly in work or worship now dig the earth for roots and vermin or strike the starving neighbor who would share the dreadful morsel. Mothers, crazed by want of nourishment, leave their children to perish. Children that sang and played and thought home the dearest spot on earth now wander helpless and hopeless until strength fails and the jackal finds his awful feast.


FAMINE'S APPEAL.

The outlook for the next few months is gloomy. Rains have come three weeks late. Many farmers are without seed. Their work cattle have perished. The men themselves, enfeebled by starvation, cannot properly prepare the soil. The autumn harvest will be inferior. Till these are gathered there can be no essential improvement in the situation. Clothing and shelter are urgently needed. Tens of thousands of orphaned deserted children must be cared for.

Yet the situation is not without favorable conditions. The greater part of India has been blest with rain, and the fields have yielded plentifully. Consequently there is a supply of the cheap, nutritious food grains on which the common people subsist, and those grains are poured into the famine district like a mighty river. Since last October more than three billion pounds of millet and rice and kindred grains have come in by way of Bombay alone, and not a bushel of wheat exported. So that it is still true that 2 to 5 cents a day will save a life, and 6 cents give food, clothing and shelter.

The British government cares for more than six millions each day. The people of Great Britain care for hundreds of thousands. There remain many more in mortal peril. This is America's opportunity. Contributions from the United States averaging one-tenth of a cent a day from each inhabitant, would abundantly meet the need. Oh, men and women and children of America, your kindred across the seas are dying of hunger and exposure! They are within your reach!

The great civic and national agency of famine relief is the New York Committee of One Hundred, William E. Dodge, chairman, and Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York, treasurers. This committee, with which similar committees throughout the country co-operate, has received over $200,000. Contributions are cabled weekly, without expense, to the American-Indian Famine Relief Committee at Bombay, United States Consul William T. Fee, chairman, and the veteran missionary administrator, Robert A. Hume, executive secretary. The New York committee will send illustrated literature, without charge, to all who will co-operate in its work. **Correspondence should be addressed to L. T. Chamberlain, 7th Bible House, New York.**

This paper gladly opens its columns for the receipt and acknowledgment of gifts to be forwarded either to the New York committee or to some co-operating committee.

FOREIGNERS OWN NO LAND.

The government of Shanghai itself, as a municipality, is as oddly complicated and as full of apparent contradictions as the prerogatives and jurisdiction of the consular court. The foreign settlement is built upon lands held, under treaty, by a perpetual lease from the imperial government; not one foot of it is actually owned by the foreign residents. The holdings of western powers in China, with the exception of the Russians at Port Arthur, are precisely of the same nature: the land upon which they have built barracks, residences and warehouses has all been granted subject to the same condition, each and all paying a perpetual and stipulated tax to the imperial government.—Chautauquan.

A penny will buy twenty times as much nourishment in the shape of oatmeal as in the form of beef.

Try for Health.

Tulhan, McDuffie Co., Ga., May 1, 1900.

I was reading your advertisement in the Ladies' Birthday Almanac and saw the wonderful Wine of Cardui prescribed. My health has been so bad for the past two or three years that I decided to try your Wine of Cardui. The first bottle gave me relief and now I am taking another bottle. A friend of mine was so helpless that I recommended it to her, and she is also using it and says it is doing her a world of good. I shall recommend Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught in this settlement, as they are wonderful medicines.

MARY A. MOORE.

WINE OF CARDUI

You may be as well as Mary Moore. A million women have found relief in Wine of Cardui. It is a fact that ninety women out of a hundred are sick because they never sincerely try to be well. There never was a case of disordered menstruation, leucorrhœa or falling of the womb Wine of Cardui would not benefit and few it would not cure. Do you not think it wise to rid yourself of those terrible aches in the head, back, arms, legs and abdomen? Why do you not try to be free from menstrual suffering; from the continual agony of bearing down pains; from the languid suffering of leucorrhœa? Wine of Cardui builds up and regenerates the diseased organs and gives them strength and tone. If you are sick, and discouraged in the fight for health, try Wine of Cardui. It will bring you a quick cure. A $1.00 bottle which you can buy from your druggist means just so much relief—a healthier and stronger body—less discomfort at the menstrual period. You do not have to spend long months "doctoring". Wine of Cardui starts a cure at once. We ask you to try for health before you give it up! You can be well!

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

RUSSIA'S BIG RAILWAY.

Likely to Make Vladivostock and Port Arthur of Great Importance to Pacific Coast.

For a number of years past people on the Pacific coast have been highly interested in watching the rapid growth of Vladivostock, on the opposite side of the Pacific ocean, which, though nominally in China, is promoted and controlled by Russia. The site of it was originally chosen by Russian engineers and politicians to be the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway, and consequently in no long time the great commercial port on that side of the Pacific ocean. From there across to Alaska is no great distance, and the rising cities on the Puget sound and San Francisco have consistently rejoiced in the prosperity of Vladivostock as that of a neighbor with which no commercial rivalry could exist. Our Pacific coast is about as much interested in the development of Manchurian and Siberian resources and in the building of a vast trade and commerce in those extensive regions as is Russia itself. The people on our Pacific coast have all along been favorably disposed toward Russian designs in that part of the world. But they have been of late somewhat disappointed as they have observed the partial arrest of growth at Vladivostock. This is in consequence of the changed plans for the Siberian railway in placing one, and possibly the main, eastern terminus farther south at Port Arthur. This will have the effect to change and greatly lengthen the ocean route to San Francisco.

Port Arthur is the objective point of the branch Siberian railroad, called the Russian-Chinese Eastern railroad, which cuts down from the trunk line from a point in Manchuria some hundreds of miles inland from Vladivostock. This branch, which it is foreseen will become the main line, is being constructed with all practicable speed, and in proportion as it advances and the commercial prospects of Port Arthur improve those of Vladivostock decline. Indeed there is an argument in existence between Russia and China whereby the latter is obligated to build a railroad from Port Arthur up to Vladivostock. This is thought not to be an agreement which can possibly make to the advantage of Vladivostock.

"RULE THE FAR EAST."

Vladivostock has not necessarily been put on the shelf, though it will hardly fill the meaning of the name, "Rule the Far East." No matter how far Russia's boundary lines may expand in the far east, the position which this city occupies will always be of importance, because it commands a harbor which is more like an island sea and, heavily fortified (as it now is), must be impregnable. It must always be, in fact, one of the great points of defense on the Siberian coast, if not the greatest. Business is carried on almost entirely by the Chinese and Germans. There is a firm of the latter which started with a large department store. Branches of this have gradually been established in all the large cities of Siberia. Thirty per cent. of Siberian trade goes to Germany.

You enter the harbor of Vladivostock by a side door, as it were, which is not visible from any of the heights of the city. The harbor is mountain locked, and at the left stretches the great Bay of Ussuri, at the right the Bay of Amoor. This is not the mouth of the Amoor river; that empties into the Pacific at Nikolaesk, about 1,000 miles further north.

There is an anchorage for a hundred fleets on these three bodies of water, but with this disadvantage—they might get frozen in there in winter. The surroundings of the city are beautiful, especially at this time of the year; but each one of the beautiful hills is heavily fortified, though the fortifications are not visible to those entering the bay, which is named for Peter the Great.

Forty-two years ago the site of the city was a wilderness; now the population is estimated variously at from 25,000 to 40,000. As a matter of fact there are about 30,000, of whom 13,000 are Chinese, 2,000 Koreans and 1,800 Japanese. There is a great exodus of Chinese in the winter. Large numbers of them go south to their homes, where they spend the New Year, and return again as warm weather approaches. The Koreans and Chinese perform all the coolie labor. The incoming ship is surrounded by a crowd of sampans, all sculled by Chinese, who noisily solicit fares and baggage. Over the clumsy seat reserved for passengers in each sampan is a gorgeous cotton rug, black on one side and decorated with gaudy flowers on the other. These are made and sold in China and in Vladivostock, where they are also made with a prancing tiger on a bright red blackground and sold for five rubles ($2.50). These are about the only distinctive things that one may purchase in the place.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

There is a predominance of brick houses for business, while those for residence are of wood, not pretentious, but all neatly built. The streets are wide, but not in good condition, though an effort is under way now to make them so. In a country of quick growth like the United States, where frontier cities soon settle down into staid commonwealths, there would be nothing phenomenal about the size of Vladivostock in proportion to its years. At present it is bleak and bare, but it might be made beautiful by the planting of trees and the laying out of a few small parks.

There are few Americans in Vladivostock and few English. The chief Caucasian element is purely military. No foreigner knows the exact number of troops stationed there, but it is computed at 10,000, or about a third of the population. It is the military center for a large region around about which is under the authority of a military governor, who resides there—in addition to the general troops—who governs the entire province. A mayor presides over a town council and the local municipal government.

Should Russia find herself engaged in war in the east Vladivostock would undoubtedly be one of the principal points of mobilization, especially if Russia has not succeeded in obtaining a vantage ground in Corea. At present during the summer months it is the key to the trans-Siberian route. The Ussuri section of the great railroad is built from Vladivostock to Khabarofsk, 500 miles further north, on the bank of the Amoor. Trains run on this line every day and connect with the steamers which ply up the Amoor and the Chilka rivers to Stretensk, to which point the road has been completed from St. Petersburg and Moscow. Next year it is possible that the easier route will be from Port Arthur or Dalny up the Russo-Chinese Eastern railway to the Amoor, though the through route to Russia by rail from this point will not be completed for three years.

One of the most notable features of Vladivostock and one which is most significant as an index of Russia's ambition in the east is an institute for the study of all eastern languages, in which are trained officers and diplomats, affording the government a corps of men equipped for service in any of the eastern countries, which may be drawn upon at short notice.

TRIP ON SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Trains now run every day from Vladivostock as far as Khabaroffsk. A trip on this road is extremely interesting, especially if is is one's first trip. Though the section to Khabaroffsk was originally intended to be the most easterly section of the great line, and though an inscription in the station there reads, "Vladivostock to Petersburg, 9,877 versts," this is destined to be only a branch or independent road, since the new survey, after Chinese concessions, cuts across through Manchuria, saving a great many miles of detour along its northern boundary. The trains on this road are comfortable, consisting of first, second and third class coaches, with dining and baggage cars. There is not much difference between the first and second classes, except that the fittings of the former are a trifle more luxurious and only four people are allowed in a compartment, in which there are four roomy berths. The gauge of the road is broad, and a narrow passageway, from which the compartments open, runs along at one side of the car.

During the day each compartment has two long seats facing each other; at night a berth above each of these is thrown up, making a room in which four people can sleep comfortably. No bedclothes or blankets are provided, and there are no curtains to pull across in front of the berths, so that privacy is a luxury not included in the price of the tickets. Neither is the porter. One looks for an electric bell in vain, and still more vainly for an individual who would answer it. One is lucky to be able to understand the complicated mechanism whereby the upper berth is hoisted and fastened in its place, for it requires a weary search to discover the brakeman, whose duty it is to light the lamps and let down berths at any time which fits in with his other more important duties. The second and first class are adjoining, and the toilet room, scantily furnished with water and without towels, serves for everybody who may be traveling in either class. There is also something to be desired in the way of cleanliness.

The dining car presents a contrast to those to which Americans are accustomed at home. A long table stretches down the middle, a bar is at one end, a tablecloth (originally white) covers the table, with a strip of oilcloth running down the middle (object purely decorative). One may get a table d'hote meal of three substantial courses for one ruble (50 cents) or order from the card. Russian tea, bread, butter and eggs can be procured in the morning. Dinner lasts from noon till about 6; after that one is supposed to order supper. Tea is served again at 4 in the afternoon according to Russian custom, the samovar steaming on the table. The food is sufficiently nourishing, appetizing and cheap. Before starting on Siberian travels it is advisable to forego one's dependence on clean linen, though it is not necessary to conform to the custom of picking one's napkin from a heap in the center of the table which have already seen service.

The allowance for baggage is so small that one has to pay extra for even a steamer trunk, though almost any amount of small baggage is allowed on the cars. The allowance for baggage on the river passenger boats is even less, though here again all the baggage taken into one's stateroom goes free.

THE SORT OF COUNTRY IT IS.

What sort of country is the 500 miles of eastern Siberia traversed during the day and a half from Vladicostock to Khabaroffsk? This great tract has so long been synonymous with dreary wastes, exiles, ice, snow and arctic explorations that nearly everybody has definite preconceived ideas of it. It is rather a surprise, therefore, to travel over a large extent of land which is quite similar to the northern part of our own country, and yet, if one stops to think, there should be nothing surprising about it. Our northern states and Canada have as many possibilities in the way of development of agricultural and mineral resources as have the southern ones, until the forbidding climate of the far north is reached.

Much of Siberia is in the temperate zone, and though the winters are severely cold, the soil seems everywhere fertile and the farms of Russian emigrants are in a flourishing state. There are many points of resemblance in Siberia now to the great west of the United States. After leaving Vladivostock the road runs along the shore of the Amoor bay, and then plunges into a rolling country without much timber, occasionally receding perfectly level for a long distance on either side, so that you unconsciously look for the old buffalo trails and the blanketed Indian. Instead of that there is an occasional mud hut with thatched roof, or a Tartar village constructed in the same way. Some of the little stations are of brick, but more often of wood, painted brown, always with an accompanying water tower, and often with long rows of woodpiles, for the engines burn wood, not coal. Many of these engines are from America.

Further away from Vladivostok the road passes through hill country, with a great deal of timber. Clearings are made here and there by emigrants, whose substantial log huts stand in the midst. A number of large and apparently flourishing towns are passed. These are generally some distance away from the station. One of the largest of these is Nikolsk, which has nearly 10,000 inhabitants. A fair proportion of the country in sight from the train is under cultivation and the peasants look prosperous.

The scene at the railway stations—of which there are many—where the train stops for five or ten minutes, is always picturesque. If it is a place of any consequence there is a line of waiting droshkys, their drivers, clad in velveteen blouses and top boots, anxiously on the lookout for fares. The station master and his assistants are always in evidence, and Russian soldiers, in their white-belted blouses and high, wrinkled boots, are to be seen everywhere. The train is full of officers, who get off whenever the train stops, and are generally met by the officers who are stationed there. The uniforms are all brilliant. And to this the crowd of third-class passengers, who jump down to forage for food, and the clamoring peasant venders of milk in bottles, of huge loaves of black and white bread, of "kvass" and of hard boiled eggs. They are picturesque, these peasants, the women in print dresses of bright colors, with shawls tied tightly over their heads and shoulders; the men, who are great, bearded fellows, in blouses and Russian caps, their baggy trousers tucked into wrinkled boots which reach to the knee. The Russian peasant farmers in Siberia are undoubtedly a fine set of men. It is said that they are superior to the average peasant to be found in European Russia.

Altogether, the stretch of country between Vladivostock and Khabaroffsk seems pleasant to live in and apparently fertile. Its greatest drawbacks are the extremes of heat and cold in their seasons.

The city of Khabaroffsk is situated in 48 degrees 38 minutes north latitude, on the high bank of the River Amoor. The station is just outside the city, and at this time of the year it is hot and dusty.

It is rather a pretty city; the streets are wide, and there are a number of well-built structures, which include a museum, a cadet school and two hotels. A fine Greek church, with its green and silvery domes, rises above the rest of the city and may be seen a long distance away, both from the country and the river. The importance of Khabaroffsk lies chiefly in its being a seat of government and in its position at the junction of the Ussuri section of the railroad and the River Amoor. What its future will be it is hard to predict, since it will not be, as was expected, on the regular line of railroad.

POOR AUNT PRISCILLA.

Aunt Priscilla was a mystery to us children. Although we called her aunt, she really was a great-aunt, and, being at least 60 years old, she seemed to belong to a different world from ourselves. It was impossible to imagine her as ever having been young. So far as we could remember, she had always looked precisely the same.

She was tall, thin, and, for her years, wonderfully active, very upright in her bearing, sitting rigidly erect in her chair, and scorning the assistance of the straight carved back. For her height she had rather a small head; her smooth grey hair peeped out from beneath a quaint mob-cap; she had keen eyes that missed nothing. Aunt Priscilla's expression varied according to the position of her glasses upon her nose, which, being long, gave her a fairly wide range. When she "took sights" at us from the extreme tip, we knew she was better left alone; when the spectacles were set close up to her face, we could approach without fear. But when they were laid aside altogether there was often a dreamy look in her eyes, and then she was always kindest. At such times cake could be safely relied upon. And what cake it was! In spite of the years that have passed, I can remember the taste of it yet, and I do not believe that anything half so good is made now.

Nobody who had once seen Aunt Priscilla would be likely to forget her. Her attire was very old-fashioned, the dress being short-waisted and puffed at the sleeves, which terminated in neat bands of velvet. Upon her wrists were long, stiff white cuffs, and upon her fingers a great number of curious old rings. As she was singularly quick in noticing the changes that went on around her—quick in commenting upon them, too—we thought it strange that she should cling to a style which had long gone out of date. Her riding habit was the wonder and admiration of the neighborhood, for nothing like it had been seen for nearly half a century. The skirt was green in color and of extreme length, and she wore with it a loose jacket and a very broad-brimmed straw hat with an ostrich feather.

For Aunt Priscilla still rode, though only on Sundays, the distance to church being rather far for her. She had a little grey pony, which was supposed to be as old as herself, and punctually at the first stroke of the bells for morning service she was assisted into her saddle and rode away down the hill at a walk, the man-servant following on foot with her prayer book, hymn book and the Bible. Whether it was uphill, downhill, or on the flat, she never varied the pace—out of consideration, she said, for her old four-footed friend. When the service came to an end, the pony would be waiting at the church door, and my father, bareheaded and in his surplice, used to escort the old lady out and help her to mount. During this ceremony the greater part of the congregation stood around, some of the school children perched upon the tombstones to get a better view, and all wearing an expression of serious interest. But as soon as Aunt Priscilla was in the saddle and fairly on her way towards the gate, eye sought eye, and a kindly smile went round the circle.

Everybody was fond of Aunt Priscilla, in spite of her sharp tongue. They liked her delicious cakes, her famous anchovy butter, her mock ginger (made out of carrots according to a receipt which she kept secret), her orange wine, over which my father used to smack his lips with great gusto, and, more than all, they liked the old lady herself. When any dispute arose, it was usually referred to her for arbitration; and so strong was her sense of justice that she always pronounced in favor of the younger and weaker, for which reason her decisions never failed to give satisfaction. Her influence was the more remarkable as she was not a native of Cronkenry. Born in Liverpool, she had only removed to that picturesque little village among the mountains when her girlhood was past. But she had lived there ever since, and had drawn after her other members of the family, my father becoming the vicar, one of my uncles the doctor, and another the lawyer; so we seemed to have taken complete possession of the village.

There was a tradition in the family that Aunt Priscilla had once been in love, but we children could not believe it. Not that we understood much about such matters. The outward sign, as exhibited by our mother, was a double allowance of jam, a fact which did not appear to fit the present case. But one pair of lovers—Bob, the grocer's son, and Hetty, the miller's daughter—had come within our ken, and as we had more than once seen them kissing by the waterfall in the glen, we measured others by their standard. And we could not imagine anyone burning to kiss Aunt Priscilla. For although she was a charming old lady, her cheeks, when she presented them to us, were depressingly cold to our lips.

At the same time we guessed that she had a secret of some sort. In her little drawing room, among the quaint old furniture and china which she dusted herself every Saturday morning, was an inlaid cabinet, which had a peculiar fascination for us, because it was always locked. Upon one occasion, when Aunt Priscilla was asked about it, there came into her face such a strange expression that we never ventured to allude to the subject again. But the incident added greatly to our curiosity. We wove all manner of marvelous stories around the cabinet, and if it had contained jewels of fabulous value we should not have been much surprised. We often lingered near it for hours, hoping to discover something about it.

It fell to my lot to make that discovery. Something had happened—at this distance of time I forget what—but I burst into the room very suddenly one evening and then stopped, for there was the cabinet actually open, and Aunt Priscilla sitting by its side in the dusk. Upon her lap lay a bundle of faded letters tied with ribbon, a miniature, and a lock of fair hair, which had been neatly folded up in paper. As the cabinet was empty, these were evidently the whole of its contents.

I confess it was a grievous disappointment—a most prosaic ending to all our dreams. But curiosity drove me forward. I crept timidly to Aunt Priscilla's side and gazed at the miniature. It represented a handsome young man of about two-and-twenty.

"What a pretty man, Aunt!" I exclaimed. "Who is he?"

Perhaps it was my praise that induced her to answer—I can give no other reason—after she had been silent so long.

"A young gentleman, dear," she said, "who was very fond of me."

"And were you very fond of him, Aunt?" stroking the lock of hair.

"Yes, very," she answered, dreamily.

"Then why didn't you marry him?" I asked with the persistent directness of childhood.

"Because, my dear, he had not much money. He went away to make more, and his ship was never heard of again. A great storm came on. He was drowned."

I put my hand in hers, and for some time we were silent in the dusk, the old lady swaying gently to and fro in her chair. But this tragedy of which I had just heard—which had actually occurred to a person I knew—to Aunt Priscilla—moved me so deeply that I felt impelled to tell it at once. So when she suddenly drew me toward her and kissed me with unusual warmth, I was pleased as well as surprised, for I knew she meant that as my dismissal.

At full speed I ran home, and getting my little sister Meta in a corner, related the story to her, with many striking details of my own invention. After that we found a new charm in Aunt Priscilla's society, and we spent many an hour with her in the vain hope that she would tell us more about the handsome young lover who had been drowned at sea. We were genuinely sorry for her—as sorry as if the disaster had only just happened—and we lost no opportunity of showing our sympathy. I think Aunt Priscilla was not unconscious of our feelings, for her voice often trembled as she thanked us for some slight service.

One afternoon, about three months later, while sitting in her dining-room, we heard a loud knock at the halldoor, and presently the maid entered with a gentleman's card. Aunt Priscilla, in a leisurely way, settled her glasses upon her nose, looked at the name on the card, and suddenly turned white. I thought she was going to faint. But she was a hardy old lady, with great strength of will, and she recovered a little.

"It must be some other," she said in a dazed way. And then her voice became almost shrill as she added: "Where is this Mr. Bonner? You have not left him standing in the hall! Show him into the drawing-room at once."

For some time she lay back in her chair, with her eyes closed. Only the twitching of her lips showed that she was not asleep. At length she rose, and, walking feebly, followed the visitor into the drawing-room.

"Tom," whispered Meta, with a finger laid on the tip of her little snub nose, "do you know what I think? That it's Aunt Priscilla's handsome young lover come back, just like in a fairy-tale. He wasn't drowned after all."

"Shut up," I said with contempt.

For Meta, being a girl, was always jumping at conclusions, often provokingly enough, at the very ones which I afterward reached by long and careful reasoning. In my heart I believed she was right now, and I was annoyed at being anticipated.

As we listened, we heard a loud, coarse voice, and occasionally a perfect bellow of laughter, which somehow jarred upon our feelings. It certainly was not what we had expected, yet these were the only sounds that reached us. After an hour or more, Mr. Bonner went away, and we crept to the window to see him pass. To our amazement, we beheld a great fat man with a red face, a shaggy grey beard, and an extremely unpleasant expression. There was something about the man which made us instinctively dislike him. He did not appear to be even a gentleman.

Here was a new mystery. To add to our bewilderment, when Aunt Priscilla returned to the dining-room, she was crying.

"Aunt," said Meta, "was that the gentleman you were once so fond of?"

"No, no, child," replied Aunt Priscilla, sharply. "When will you learn to hold your tongue?"

That was certainly an astonishing statement for Aunt Priscilla to make. For she could never tolerate anything approaching a lie, and yet, as we learned very soon, it really was the Mr. Bonner whom she had known in the past and whom for forty years she had supposed to have been drowned. He had escaped in a boat, with a few others; they had landed at some spot which was not then in touch with the civilized world; many months elapsed before they could get away, and many months more before he was able to write home; even then none of his letters ever reached Aunt Priscilla, probably because in her distress she had cut herself adrift from all her former friends, and after traveling abroad for some years, had settled down in the out-of-the-way village, Cronkeary. It appeared that Mr. Bonner had taken some trouble to find her, and now that he had come back to her from the dead, she should surely have been happy.

Yet, gently to our perplexity, she wore an expression of intense suffering. She seemed to have aged wonderfully in a few days; she had lost her erectness of bearing and her brightness of eye; she went about like one who mourns a husband. In Mr. Bonner's presence she always looked thoroughly miserable, and at some of his jests, which brought a frown into my father's face, she winced as though a knife had gone through her.

We were all glad when he left, for none of us liked him. My father in particular spoke of him as a most objectionable old man. Still, we could not understand Aunt Priscilla. If she had really been as fond of him as she pretended to be. She never asked him to come and see her again, and when he had gone she looked a little stronger than she had done for some time. But I do not think she ever smiled again.

Something seemed to have been torn out of her life—something which had given her the power to endure and the courage to go forward. A shadow, gradually deepening, settled upon her as it does upon the waning day when the sun is gone. It was in church that the change in the old lady was most apparent. During the service her face used often to glow as if it were illuminated by some light to which she was drawing near, and at such times her eyes were filled with a dreamy delight. All this was gone now. Aunt Priscilla prayed as earnestly as before, but with a sombre expression which seldom varied. I can imagine that the old Calvinists prayed so, intent only on escaping the wrath of God, and not daring to hope for any real happiness hereafter.

About that time, I remember, a baby sister arrived at the vicarage, but stayed only a few weeks. Mother cried over her death more than I had ever seen her cry before. Upon the morning after the funeral she was sitting by the fireside weeping silently, when Aunt Priscilla entered the room.

"Crying again, Mary!" said the old lady, impatiently; "over the best thing that could have happened to you! I have no patience with you! You hope to meet your children in heaven, don't you? How can you do that if they don't die young."

"But my poor wee mite," sobbed mother.

"Yes, and now she will be your wee mite always. How would you like her to be changed into a great, hulking, sinful woman?"

When she left, mother looked after her and said softly: "Poor Aunt Priscilla!"—Hugh Coleman Davidson, in the New Illustrated Magazine.

WHERE "STOGIES" STARTED.

At home they call it rat tail. Its birthplace is the Conestoga country, about Lancaster, Pa., once famous as the chief highway from tidewater to the Ohio country. For many years Lancaster was the greatest town in the interior, away from salt water and navigation. The country about Lancaster and Conestoga, highly productive, used to carry its flour, iron and provisions to Philadelphia in huge wagons drawn by four, six or eight powerful horses, and when poor Braddock started on his expedition to the Ohio, Franklin, the illustrious, supplied him with 150 of these noble outfits. The armies of the revolution used chiefly Conestoga wagons and made them everywhere familiar. When the famous turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster was built, more than a century ago, it was to accommodate these Conestogas. They crowded the still more famous Cumberland road, built by Uncle Sam to Wheeling, across the state of Ohio, and through Indiana and Illinois.

The Conestoga teamsters liked their tobacco and preferred the native weed. Some genius along the road invented the rough cigar, made of Pennsylvania or similar tobacco, and well adapted in price and vigor to the sturdy wagoners. They liked it, the demand increased, and only Edward Atkinson can compute how many millions were produced in the Conestoga country, Wheeling, Pittsburg and along the old pikes. Like the big wagons, the very vigorous cigar, made after the pattern of a rat tail, came to be known as the Conestoga, soon abbreviated into the more familiar stogie.—Boston Journal.

ADAPTABILITY OF THE NEGRO.

The negro will not go under before the march of civilization, like the Carib, the Kanaka and the red Indian and the Australian aborigine. He has too much vitality and too great a faculty for adapting himself to new conditions to succumb so easily. He thrives on civilization and he must always be the principal denizen of the tropics. Observation and history combine to show that white colonies cannot be permanently established there and maintain their radical purity. The tropics can only be civilized by civilizing the negro.—Chicago Record.

A CHANGE OF EXPRESSION.



1—Jim Crook—Now, just watch me swipe that lovely satchel.



2—Gosh, dat was easy, mus' be bullion, too, it's heavy as lead.



3—Guess I'll open it now, and see what prize I drew.



4—But it was the snake charmer's satchel.

A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. No need to dynamite your body when Dr. King's New Life Pills do the work so easily and perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25 cents at Dreier Bros'. drug store.

USED TO IT.

Her Mother—You will assume a grave responsibility when you marry my daughter. Remember she was brought up in the lap of luxury.

Her Adorer—Oh, she's pretty well used to my lap now.—London Tit-Bits.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

HOYT'S "A MIDNIGHT BELL."

Hoyt's one true comedy, "A Midnight Bell," with its wealth of scenery and effects and genuine novelties, comes to the Masonic Temple next Tuesday evening. Alice Roseland, who will appear as "Dot," the part originally played by Maude Adams, is not only an artist, but a beautiful woman, with a daintiness and significance of expression all her own. Her manner is refined and totally devoid of artificiality. She has gone through a schooling that embraces the entire range of stage work and was with the late Augustin Daly's company for two years. The supporting company is an excellent one, including Harry S. Robinson, a remarkably clever actor, as "Deacon Tidd;" Lillian Lawson, specially engaged to introduce he novel specialties; Gus Tate, as the mischievous boy, Martin Tripp, and the following well known people: J. E. Gregory, Harry Mainhall, H. E. Chase, Horace Wright, Harry S. Robinson, Gus Tate, Ana Priest, James Walcot, John P. Hanson, Emma Butler, Rachel Barr, Josephine Knight, Marie Morris, Blanche Cullington, Mrs. Hammond, Robert J. Riddell and H. R. Corey.



"REHEARSING FOR SUNDAY!"

SCENE FROM HOYT'S GREAT PLAY, "A MIDNIGHT BELL."

"ACROSS THE PACIFIC."

Charles E. Blaney's latest success, "Across the Pacific," will be presented at the Masonic Temple Thursday, Sept. 20. The following is from the Bridgeport Evening Post:

"Across the Pacific," which was presented at the Park City theater last evening, is one of the new melodramas of this year, and as a natural sequence is different in plot and scene from the usual branch of the histrionic art which is generally supposed to be for the entertainment of the gallery occupants only. This new play is really meritorious in plot and is replete with stirring incidents that command an interest throughout the four acts. The first act is located in a small village in Montana, near the mining camps. In the second act a street in Chinatown is shown, followed by a Chinese restaurant and opium den. The hearty plaudits of the large audience were a recognition of the genius who conceived the scenery of the third act, in which the departure of the transport "City of Pekin" is shown. The fourth act is in the Philippines. The scenic effects are usually good and realistic and are well worth seeing. The climaxes and situations are intensely dramatic and exciting and are splendidly portrayed. The company numbers nearly 100 and carries two cars of special scenery. A by no means minor feature is the Rough Rider band carried by the company.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

One of the many excellent features of the production of the musical comedy, "A Runaway Girl," which was seen in this city last season and which seen in this city last season and which will be witnessed at the Masonic Temple next Friday, was the magnificent carnival scene in the last act. The location of the scene is supposed to be near the historic canal in Venice. This allows considerable opportunity for the display of handsome and picturesque costumes on the part of the characters in the play and also for the exhibition of some elegant and appropriate scenery. A very entertaining and decidedly interesting carnival of dance and music is introduced during the action of the scene, which serves to greatly enhance the charm of the play. Flower girls, gondoliers, brigands, peasants, soldiers and Sabot girls, all dressed in pretty and characteristic costumes of the time and place, and a beautifully painted set of scenery, all serve to make a grand inspiring picture during the action of the principles in this strikingly original scene.



GEN LAWTON—"Warn Capt. LANIER of his danger."
OPERATOR—"Impossible General, the wires have been cut."

SCENE IN "ACROSS THE PACIFIC."

MRS. FISK IN "BECKY SHARP."

No theater event in this city the coming season can be compared in importance with the engagement of Mrs. Fiske, who will appear here in her famous production of "Becky Sharp," which was the most talked about dramatic event in New York last season.



Photo copyright, 1900, by Elmer Chickering, Boston.

WILLIAM H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM.

Here is a David Harum of real flesh and blood. At least this is the way William H. Crane looks when he is ready to portray the character of the genial horse trader, philosopher and philanthropist on the stage. If the many thousands who have laughed with the warm hearted hero of Homeville extend to the play the same appreciation and interest which they have given to the book, Mr. Crane's theatrical season will be a most successful one.

During the past five years Mrs. Fiske has risen to the very front rank of dramatic artists, and the honor she has reflected upon the American theater is properly a matter in which Americans take pride. She is the only actress of English speech that has been compared with the two greatest actresses of Europe, Duse and Bernhardt, by cosmopolitan critics and theater patrons familiar with the world's theater, and she is also the only player in this country whose productions have rivaled the productions of Irving in their artistic completeness.

When Mrs. Fiske returned to the stage after an interval of rest covering some five years, it was at once seen that her cessation from an active stage like that which had been followed since childhood had been marvelously fruitful. Like all great artists, she already had learned in the theater all of its technical lessons and her period of rest was marvelously rich in the finer development that was manifest at once when she resumed an active career. She amazed those that had recognized her fastest the greatest geniuses of the stage and which ran the gamut from the highest type of comedy to the deepest serious emotion. Then came Mrs. Fiske's great achievement in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," in which she was thought to have reached the summit of her career. But though her "Tess" had seemed to be the most artistic and consistent originality in the English theater for a decade, it was transcended by her "Becky Sharp," which has been described as one of the most consummate achievements in the whole range of the modern theater. This actress seems to possess that wonderful versatility which enables her to shine brilliantly in high comedy or touch the depths of emotion in modern tragedy. That Mrs. Fiske will be seen in this city at her best is a promise for a great dramatic experience.



MISS BELLE TRAVERS AS DOROTHY IN "A RUNAWAY GIRL."



MR. ARTHUR DUNN.
As Flipper in "A Runaway Girl."

younger genius by shedding new lights on such parts as those of Nora in "A Doll's House," Cesarine in "La Femme de Claude," Cyprienne in "Devereaux," and Gilberte in "Frou-Frou"—parts that had separately

WANTED A NEW DOCTOR.

A medical gentleman who had recently taken over a practice in a provincial city relates the following experience:

"Of course," he says, "I was prepared to meet the individual who thinks it altogether unnecessary to pay the doctor's fees, and I soon met him. I was summoned to his house in the early hours of a very wet morning. My patient, I found, was a boy some six or seven years of age. He had evidently been ill some time, and I expressed the opinion that a doctor should have been consulted earlier.

"'Oh,' replied the patient's father, 'we have had a doctor at him. Dr. B., you know; very clever fellow, too. Thoroughly understands the case.'

"'Then,' I asked, 'why call me in if you are satisfied with Dr. B.?'

"This was a poser, and the reply came from an unexpected quarter.

"'You see, doctor,' said a weak voice from the bed, 'Dr. B. wanted paying!'"—London Tit-Bits.

Statistics show that in Nebraska only thirty-one people out of 1,000 cannot read or write. This is the best showing made by any state.

Anti-Cigarette League

Silver medal contests in north side district.

Rudisill school A. C. L. on Elizabeth street will hold a medal contest Monday evening, September 17, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

Motto—"None cease to rise but those who cease to climb."

Without question this is one of the most popular and effective educational movements ever inaugurated. It enlists the young, compels the memorizing of temperance sentiment, disseminates a vast amount of information, strikes hard blows at the saloon, secures audiences of people who need instruction most without awakening prejudice, develops oratorical ability, furnishes an entertainment of high literary merit and affords a means of revenue. It constitutes a new era in elocutionary training. I personally know of those who have determined to make elocution a life work as the result of their discipline in contest work.

Trinity M. E. church A. C. L., corner Cass and Fourth streets, will hold their silver medal contest Tuesday evening, September 18, at 8 o'clock. Motto, "In honor preferring one another." Miss Grace Patrick superintendent.

MADE ONE FATAL MISTAKE.

"I was sort of crowded out of politics," said a man whose friends at one time quoted his stock as good for the presidency of the United States. "I had the theory of the game all right enough, but it was the effort to practice that gradually brought about my downfall. I lived in a community where there was a good deal of wealth and progressive culture. This meant social pretensions and an adoption of the popular fads as they appeared.

"I believed and still believe that the successful politician must be all things to all men. For this reason I professed the most profound interest in golf, statesmanship, yachting, diplomacy, church matters, social functions, foot ball, good horses, belles, beaus, bores and everything else that any portion of the people might favor by its adoption.

"The plain truth is that I knew something less than nothing about many of these subjects. I couldn't clearly define the difference between a home run and a catboat or tell whether allegro was a term used in music or happened to be the name of some new sewing machine attachment. By looking wise and saying little I, however, managed to gain favor as a good fellow and the patron of everything worth patronizing. While I was at this high tide of popularity there was a match game of base ball arranged between two of the schools, and just to add to the eclat of the occasion I was chosen umpire. Instead of pleading illness or an imperative engagement for the day I was darned fool enough to accept. I wore a mask, danced around like a harlequin and proved about as amusing as one to everybody but the players. The boys became dangerously mad at my meaningless mixing of links, courts, wickets, wides, hard sports, time allowances and handicaps. I was ignominously 'fired' at the end of the first inning, and when the boys make their kick you have no place in politics, you know."—Washington Star.

BIGNESS OF THE OCEAN.

Some people gratefully reflect that we owe the clouds and the tides and the winds to the "Mother and Maker of men," but these are less numerous than the folks who "would like to know" what we would do for solce and cod and mackerel if there were no ocean. Yet think how big it is. If you divide the whole globe's area into eleven parts the sea covers eight of these, with an average depth of 2,000 fathoms. Try to imagine 12,000 feet of solid, perpendicular sea water lying upon eight-elevenths of the entire planet.

A patient mathematician has been at the pains to inform us that this bulk of brine would weigh one and a half million million millions of tons. For the most part this vast body of water—thus set down in figures as 1,500,000,000,000,000,000 tons—is of the same composition everywhere, and, as everybody knows, carries great quantities of ocean salt. But that same salt itself is singularly complex. Not only are there in it the chlorides and sulphates of sodium, potash, magnesium and lime, which are familiar to many, but it contains also silica, boron, bromine, iodine, fluoric acid and the oxides of nickel, cobalt, manganese, zinc, silver, lead, copper, aluminum, barium and strontium. Arsenic and gold are also found in it, along with those rare metals—lithium, rubidium and coesium.—London Telegraph.

MORAL SUASION.

Cigarette smoking is ruining the young generation; schoolboys smoke, board children smoke, the gutter infants, so pernicious and so cunning, may be seen constantly with a cheap cigarette in their mouth. They either pick up the thrown-away ends or some some mistakenly good-natured individual tosses them a cigarette in payment for slight services. The remedy seems to lie only in the hands of parents. Extract a promise from a boy not to smoke on honor till a certain age and reward him for his obedience. So long as it is considered manly to smoke, so long will each mischievous urchin deceive smoke by stealth and put himself to all sorts of inconvenience in order to indulge in the baneful habit.—London Graphic.



Photo by Elbrand, London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FIRST AUTO RIDE.

The Prince of Wales recently took his first ride in an automobile. The prince is said to have been delighted with this new mode of locomotion.

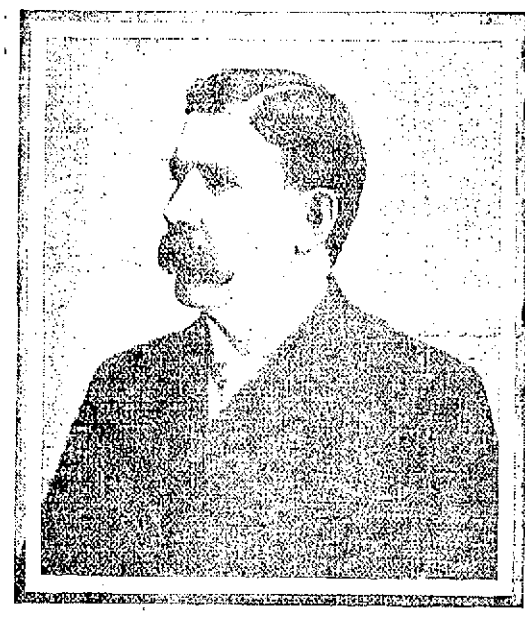


Photo by Bell, Washington.

J. P. DOLLIVER.

Senator Elect J. P. Dolliver, who has been appointed by Governor Shaw of Iowa to succeed the late John H. Gear, has represented Iowa in congress for 12 years. He is a brilliant orator.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.



1—Miss Jackson—Yo' an' Mistr Johnson am tie, an' yo'll haf too cut fo' de prize.



3—Mr. White—Lucky dat I done brought mah hos' razzah along.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

PARABLE OF THE RICH MAN, THE DISTINCTION MADE BY JESUS BETWEEN AVARICE AND FORETHOUHT.

Lesson for Sunday, Sept., 16, 1900.
Topic—"The Rich Fool."
Text—Luke xii., 13-24.

DEALING WITH COVETOUSNESS.

The circumstances are impressive. Jesus was still in Perea beyond Jordan and busy talking (as in the last lesson on the Good Samaritan) concerning practical matters. His ministry was attended (revised version) by "many thousands (Luke xii., 1) of the multitude," "insomuch that they trod one upon another." At a pause in his powerful address, a skeleton of which we have in the first twelve verses of this twelfth chapter, one out (lesson verse 13) of the multitude said unto him, "Teacher (revised version) bid my brother divide the inheritance with me." He had possibly listened long enough to the Lord to learn that Jesus believed in justice and brotherly kindness.

From the first until this far end of the Christian age men have been diligently trying to drag Jesus into this world's affairs—for example, when they "sought to take him by force and make him a king," or when the mother of Zebedee's children came begging that her two boys might have eminent appointments in the earthly kingdom which she expected Jesus would establish or when at the very last of his public career his chosen disciples asked, "Wilt Thou at this time restore the kingdom unto Israel?" So it was while he was here, and in all ages since, there has been some one to insist upon dragging Jesus into issues which men have between themselves respecting temporal interests. This effort is not warranted by anything the Master said or did. He never suggested legislation looking to a more equitable political and economic condition in society. Therefore there is little ground found in his words or works, on which many of our modern sociologists are building their reforms. Christ taught great fundamental principles of righteous conduct, but for the application of these to life He furnished no such pattern (Hebrews viii., 5) as was given to Moses "on the mount."

In the present instance the men may have had just cause for complaint. It is a misreading of the Master's manner to suppose He indicated heartless indifference to the inquirer. He knew, as we now know, that some of the most disgraceful conflicts that ever divided households have attended the partition of estates. I believe it is in one of the German states that a saying is in vogue which is applied to this experience. If any mention is made of a particular family being warmly affectionate toward each other the remark is followed with the question: "Have they divided?" There is this to be said, however. In the interest of Christianity as a force that works for righteousness in all secular as well as spiritual things, that in Christian communities as nowhere else in the world family estates are fairly divided. And it has been a matter of growth.

Not far back in Christian England and Christian America the oldest boy and, indeed, all the sons received more than was willed to the girls. This gross injustice has well nigh disappeared in our country. Then why did not Christ indicate at once there in Perea, where he was preaching, what should be done with this man's claim? He was not here to reconstruct society, but to redeem man. Had He interfered with all the civil and social wrongs that were rampant in the empire of Caesar and the kingdom of Herod, exciting uprising and fomenting revolutions, the supreme purpose of saving the world by a perfect example of sinless living and the passion of death on the cross must have been lost. He was the world's redeemer, and was its reformer only as the spirit of His unworldliness and other worldliness would move men to put His precepts of justice into practice.

THE MAN'S CLAIM CONSIDERED.

We may, however, conjecture that Jesus, who "needed not that that any should tell Him, for He knew what was in man"—perceived in the person who appealed to Him a covetous rather than a righteous claim. It looks so (lesson verse 15) when He warns the inquirer and maybe the crowd around Him to "beware of covetousness."

Covetousness is a well-chosen word in this connection. It does not condemn a man in Christ's estimate to desire to get and gather together. Where He said "take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink or wherewithal ye shall be clothed," our revised version very justly uses the word "anxious," and why are ye "anxious," and "which of you by being anxious," etc. He would not forbid us to think of tomorrow's needs, only be not eaten up with anxiety. Covetousness is an inordinate and unlawful desire. It is the same as avarice.

This foolish man had more than he needed or had room for and yet there was not a thought that was not selfish. We live in the age of unrivaled opulence. Never since creation's morning were there so many rich men. But never have men of means been more madly bent upon multiplying their property than at present. Those who are most heavily laden with wealth are showing the least willingness to lighten the burdens of the poor. Men who possess many millions and are sure to increase their horde are up in arms to defeat any tax measure. Of course they know that if they escape it the poor must carry a heavier burden, but pity for the poor is a stranger to their hearts. Recognized authorities in statistics and economics have published that 40,000 people out of our 70,000,000 population own one-half of the wealth in the United States; other authorities have uttered the statement that 9 per cent. of the families of the United States own 71 per cent of the wealth, while the other 91 per cent of the families have 29 per cent of the wealth. Another statement is that "one-half of the families in America are without property, seven eighths of the families own but 1 per cent of the national wealth, while 8 per cent. of the families own 99 per cent." There is probably much guessing in the construction of these tables, but not so much as to discredit them as strong hints of how wealth has been concentrating. It is a relieving consideration that large donations are matters of common occurrence among the millionaire class. But what does it signify when a man's income is anywhere from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually and he makes a gift of $50,000 or $100,000 to some corporation, a college or public library?

DECEITFULNESS OF RICHES.

Jesus speaks elsewhere of the "deceitfulness of riches." And one point where they impose upon their owners is to have them imagine they are generous when, in fact, their miserliness dominates even their occasional acts of generosity.

He of the parable here before us said: "I have nowhere to bestow my fruits and my goods." Then he resolved (verses 18,19) to widen and deepen his barns and bins. He did not think to say to himself: "I have plenty for all reasonable needs, and I shall draw on my income from this store for future support, and everything that comes to me hereafter I will spend upon those who have hardly more if as much as the necessities of life." How the world would change for the better and become as heaven for brotherly kindness were such wisdom to actuate our rich men. There would be no more starvation wages to employes while the heads of the concern rake in great profit. The rich fools are fearfully foolish in cherishing their covetous spirit. One way or another the spirit of justice imposes punishment for their grasping greed. There is today a fast-growing hate felt by the slimly supplied multitude toward even the well-to-do just because they feel the well-to-do are crazed with desire to get into the class of the rich. Again, the more the rich man in the parable possessed that he called his own the less recognition did he give to God. It was "my barns." "my fruits," "my goods," and these were to be his support and supply "for many years." How many he may not have stopped to consider. A dozen years ago the writer of this was introduced to one of the most widely known men of wealth in the country, who was then in middle life and in perfect health. His name was as widely known in the country as that of any one, and he seemed to think that all the world must know him and be interested in his great enterprises. There were millions in his coffers and to his credit then, and the expectation of the man was to multiply those millions many times over. He was much the most self-conscious and self-complacent man I have ever met.

His death caused few tears of genuine sorrow. Domestic disgrace followed his death. Already his reputation is passing away and his millions are scattering—rich fool? Let us say, with real pity; poor foolish rich man.

And that man's call to appear before God was just as sudden as was his of the parable. Going to bed in his usual health, he was found dead in the morning. "This night thy soul shall be required of thee."

REASONABLE CASE FOR FUTURE

Our Lord (lesson verse 21) makes a class of those who are like this man. "They who lay up treasure for themselves are not rich toward God." He does not denounce the frugality that provides for the future. Throughout the realm of sentient beings in the lowest orders we have object lessons to teach us the propriety of making provision for the future. See the bee, the beaver, the squirrel putting up store in summer for the coming winter. True the Lord pointed us (Matthew vi., 26-29) to the lilies, which spin not, and yet outshine the costumes of Solomon. He referred us to the fowls of the air, which neither sow nor reap nor gather into barns, and "yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them." But all this signifies only that we should not be overanxious when doing what we can to have a care for coming want. God feeds the poor if the poor are thrifty and economical, especially if they be "the Lord's poor." "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

SNAKE WAS FAIRLY LONG.

In ages gone by there were snakes in Colorado perhaps 100 feet in length. Curator Will C. Ferril, of the State Historical society, considers himself at liberty to make this statement as the result of recent discoveries made in the vicinity of Florence. A huge monster has been discovered which proves beyond preadventure the snake story. Near Florence, W. F. Masters, of Victor, found part of the petrified body of one colossal snake. The prehistoric reptile had a head fully the size of a man and about the same shape. The exceptionally large eyes are placed as are those of an ordinary snake. The stone tail found, which is thirty-six inches long, indicates that the reptile must have been thirty inches in circumference. Masters seems to think from the development of the tail that this particular snake was a young one not fully developed. In that case those of the same family fully grown would be larger and much longer. In sending to Governor Thomas the description of this important discovery Masters says that he will forward a sketch as soon as possible. Ferril was asked by Governor Thomas to use every means at his disposal to secure the specimen at once, together with as many others from the same locality as possible. Curator Ferril thinks that as the ossified head was found in the sandstone strata there must be more specimens near at hand. These he will at once secure, if possible, and will add them to the state collection. Master's letter to Governor Thomas, which sets forth the first vague and uncertain facts in this important discovery, is as follows:

"Honored Sir: I have recently found a fossilized specimen of a huge monster of a very singular character, and, thinking you were the one most likely to cite me to the proper person for further correspondence in regard to the matter, I would be pleased to have you refer the matter to proper authority and have the inclosed clipping written up in the Republican. If I have time I will send a rough sketch of the find. I think this is something not on record and should be kept in the state museum.—Denver Republican.

TALE OF TWO DOGS.

In one of the blocks in Amsterdam avenue, not to be exact, somewhere above the Seventies, are an undertaker's rooms and a saloon. A dog belongs to each. The undertaker's dog is a spaniel; that of the saloon man is of a breed not yet known. Some one who has made a study of dogology and of those "iwa dogs" in particular vouches for what follows.

For more than a year there has been a noticeable friendship between the undertaker's and the saloon dog. The distance from the block in which the dogs live to the foot of a certain street which runs down to Norah river is about three blocks. Last summer the saloon dog found his way to the river, and once every day, sometimes oftener, this dog went to the river and bathed. He did this with such regularity that he soon became known to the laborers about the dock. This summer he resumed his river baths. Soon after the season began he took a companion, the undertaker's dog, and they go to the river daily for their plunge, and seem to enjoy it like boys.

After the story was told it was decided to put the intelligence of the dogs to a test. One day the undertaker shut his dog in the back room. The saloon dog waited about his corner for some time, looking for his companion, who on this occasion was like the letter in the old minstrel song. After a long wait the saloon dog trotted down to the undertaker's and looked in at the door. Failing to see his chum, he sat down and waited. The undertaker's dog was still kept in, and the saloon dog went back to his corner and stretched himself. Later in the day the undertaker's dog was released and went on a run to the saloon. The meeting was like that of two mates who had been separated, and after an "interchange" of wags the two trotted down to the river and indulged in their plunge.—New York Sun.

CONSULS NEEDS MORE MONEY.

The meager pay of our consuls is a matter of whose importance Congressmen who are themselves essentially provincial can never be convinced. Knowing little of any world but that in which they have moved and had their being, entirely ignorant of the established usage of diplomacy and the cosmopolitan society in which the consular representative must dwell, they forget that a proper consideration for appearances is an absolute necessity; and pettiness and meanness and certain sorts of small economy bring us into contempt and minimize our influence with European powers, which in their long experience have acquired a very salutary wordly wisdom. There is hardly a consulate in the world where the American representative is not the most shabbily housed, poorly served, poorly paid man among his consular associates. Frequently his means are so inadequate that he is unable to return, in any proper degree, the social favors that have been shown him. Through parsimony that curtails expense here that the government may be wantonly lavish with certain species of bold and notorious jobbery, its representatives abroad are often placed in the humiliating attitude of mere hangers-on-men tolerated, but not respected. It also explains why so many entirely objectionable persons are appointed to consular posts, aside from the confessed reward for purely political service, in which fitness, intelligence and ordinary good breeding cut no figure. Men of refinement, of culture and experience refuse to be so abased.—The Chautauquan.

SUBTLENESS OF RHEUMATISM.

It has been known for many years that the most fertile cause of heart disease is rheumatism. Only recently has it been realized, however, that many cases of rheumatism which give rise to heart complications really run so mild a course that they are not suspected of being serious and are neglected. This is especially true in cases which attack the very young. In children rheumatism often masquerades under the name of "growing pains." In infants it often fails completely of recognition. It has become the custom to a lamentable degree to give for it the coal-tar derivatives, the various antipyretic drugs, antipyrine, phenacetine, and the like, besides various derivatives of salicylic acid. These drugs alleviate the rheumatic pain by benumbing the nerves; they also lessen fever. The result of their use is that patients are enabled to move about much sooner than they otherwise would, and this throws extra work on the heart complications which may cripple the organ for life. The recent increase in the number of refusals of risks by life-insurance companies is thought to be due to this cause. Doctors here, from many parts of the world deprecate the present excessive use of these drugs. Pain is nature's demand for rest. To allay it without reaching its cause is to drug the sentinel who watches over the citadel of health because his footsteps disturb our sleep.—New York Post.

INFECTION RARE IN CARGOES.

The startling assertion is made by Dr. A. H. Doty, the able and progressive health officer of the port of New York, that some of our quarantine restrictions are of no value in protecting the public health. Dr. Doty, who has won international fame by his successful conduct of his exacting and responsible place, declares that ship's cargoes under ordinary circumstances do not act as a medium of infection. This is contrary to the opinion held for many years, but Dr. Doty shows that within the past five years 35,000 vessels have been inspected at the New York quarantine station, and only in eight or ten cases has it been deemed necessary to disinfect the cargoes.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE BRAVERY OF WOMAN

Was grandly shown by Mrs. John Dowling, of Butler, Pa., in a three years' struggle with a malignant stomach trouble that caused distressing attacks of nausea and indigestion. All remedies failed to relieve her until she tried Electric Bitters. After taking it two months, she wrote: "I am now wholly cured and can eat anything. It is truly a grand tonic for the whole system, as I gained in weight and feel much stronger since using it." It aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, improves appetite, gives new life. Only 50c. Guaranteed, at Dreier Bros'. drug store.

A STORY OF AFRICAN LOVE.

An amusing incident is quoted by H. T. Finck, in a recent volume on primitive and curious customs, which indicates how easily utilitarian considerations may gain the supremacy among Africans.

A traveler knew a girl named Yamikl, who refused to marry a young Kaffir suitor, although she confessed that she liked him.

"I can not take him," she said, "as he can offer only ten cows for me, and my father wants fifteen."

The traveler observed that it was not kind of her father to let a few cows stand in the way of her happiness; but the African damsel did not fall in with his sentimental views in the case. Business and vanity were to her much more important matters than individual preference, and she exclaimed excitedly:

"What! You expect my father to give me away for ten cows? That would be a fine sort of a bargain! Am I not worth more than Chiji, for whom the Tambuki chief paid twelve cows last week? I am pretty, I can cook, sew, crochet, speak English, and with all these accomplishments you want my father to dispose of me for ten miserable cows? Oh, sir, how little you esteem me! No, no, my father is quite right in refusing to yield in this matter. Indeed, in my opinion, he might boldly ask thirty cows for me, for I am worth that much."

COLORED MEN IN BUSINESS.

The total number of colored persons of negro descent in business in 1890 was 20,020, including the following: 1172 agents and collectors (claims, real estate, etc.), 13 auctioneers, 114 bankers and brokers, 2323 boarding and lodging house keepers, 130 druggists, 666 dairy keepers, 135 dealers in dry goods, 1820 grocers, 420 hotel keepers, 2516 hucksters and peddlers, 666 liquor dealers, 390 livery stable keepers, 216 officials of banks, insurance companies, etc., 291 newsboys, 2157 restaurant keepers, 231 undertakers; merchants and dealers not specified, retail 4490, wholesale 524; journalists and publishers 154, builders and contractors 506, photographers 190. In addition to these there were 17,480 colored barbers, more than 5,000 of whom are proprietors, 2510 butchers, many of whom are proprietors of large butcher shops, 718 printers, 10,762 blacksmiths, 61 watch and clock makers, and many other such occupations, in which there are doubtless many successful colored business men and women.

The business in which colored men are more generally engaged as proprietors than any other in the United States is that of barbering and hairdressing. In 1890 there were 17,480 colored barbers; probably 5,000 of these were proprietors. Some few of them have fine shops with several thousand dollars invested in the business, and several men working for them.

The next most influential and successful class are the caterers, hotel and restaurant keepers.

ENDURED DEATH'S AGONIES.

Only a roaring fire enabled J. M. Garrettson, of San Antonio, Tex., to lie down when attacked by Asthma, from which he suffered for years. He writes his misery was often so great that it seemed he endured the agonies of death; but Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption wholly cured him. This marvelous medicine is the only known cure for Asthma as well as Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros'. drug store.

JURORS MUST READ ENGLISH.

The last public school in Hawaii in which instruction was given in the native tongue has been closed, and English is now the official language throughout the islands. For more than 50 years a dual system has been maintained in court proceedings. All accused persons having Hawaii blood in their veins and to be tried in the Hawaiian language, even although they could speak English. In civil cases where one of the parties was a native descent the jury was half Hawaiian and half white. The territorial act which made the islands United States territory provides that only persons who can read, speak, write and understand English are eligible for jury duty.—Youth's Companion.

POSIES FOR FALL BRIDES.

The fashions for fall brides are to be among the prettiest that have appeared for many seasons past. Sweet peas are to be the favorite blossoms for the bridesmaids, who are to wear huge picture hats laden down with sweet peas. The foundation of these hats will be of white crinoline and tulle; others wil be of white Tuscan straw, and the sweet peas will be shaded from the darkest tones and placed with a careless grace.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT.

E. M. Higgins, editor Seneca (Ills.) News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best, in the world. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

CURIOSITY INVOLVED.

Katharine—He didn't ask me to marry him, and I shall feel all my life the cruel sting of disappointment.

Nancy—Poor girl! Were your affections so profoundly interested?

"No; but it kills me to think I can't ask him why he didn't ask me."

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

A Tear for a Pain



Only expectant mothers, or those who have borne children, know the full meaning of these words.

Every woman should tell every other woman about "MOTHER'S FRIEND," that wonderful liniment that effects a painless incident to childbirth.

There is nothing like it.

JNO. S. MORTON, of Harlowe, N. C., says: "Too much can't be said in praise of 'Mother's Friend.' My wife used only two bottles before confinement and was in labor but twenty minutes. She is doing splendidly, thanks to Mother's Friend."

Sold by all Drug Druggists, or will be sent by express paid on receipt of price, $1.00. Book entitled "Mother's Joy," containing interesting facts for all agers of the gentler sex, mailed free upon application. Send your friends' address.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sister Headley's Free Offer



Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own cure to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you are convinced it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell of other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old, [illegible] feeling to the pelvis, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Flutterings or Dizziness, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the Free Treatment and Full Information. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will cost you nearly [illegible] and give your daughter the knowledge of explaining her troubles to others. Promptness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL you suffered from this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 183 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

NOT IN H IS CLASS.



Merchant—I want a boy who doesn't smoke, chew, gamble, swear, read dime novels—

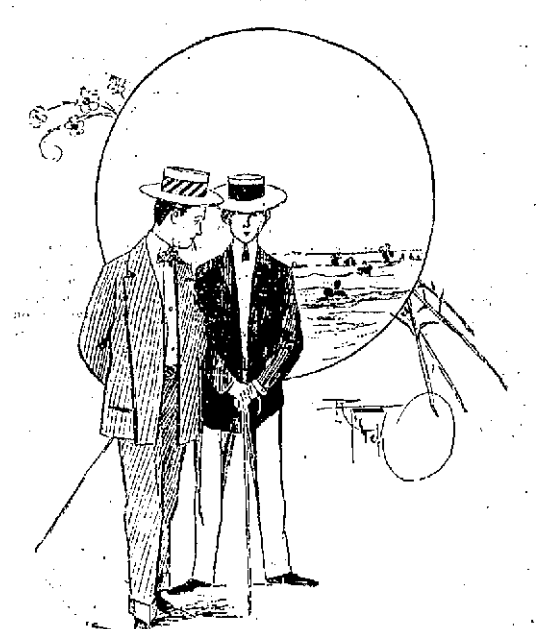
Mickey McSwat—Aw, say, youse don't want er boy. Youse wants a gal.

SING SING.



Chimmey—Where's yer fadder?
Muggsey—Takin' de gold cure.
Chimmey—What for?
Muggsey—Liftin' er man's watch.

OUTG ROWN.



"Miss Passe was bit on the cow by a dog while riding her wheel."
"You mean on the calf, don't you?"
"Did you ever see a calf forty-eight years old?"

GOING DOWN TO BATTLE.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

--Copyright, 1898.

We have been marching all day long—infantry, cavalry and artillery—and just at sundown the firing along our front proves that we have found the enemy at last, and that he is in position. Divisions file to the right and left until they have reached the flanks of the enemy. Then battle lines are formed and every man realizes what the morrow will bring forth. The night will be one of peace, except for the skirmishers at the extreme front. Battles begun by daylight may last into evening, but they are never begun in darkness.

The lines are scarcely formed before camp-fires are blazing and the men are cooking. There will be song and laughter. There will be a feeling of exultation, and men will seem to be careless and indifferent. No one will speak of the dead and wounded of tomorrow. The men will eat with hearty appetite and smoke a pipe, and it is only as they roll themselves in their blankets and seek to sleep that their thoughts turn upon the grapple sunrise will bring. Now and then a man, hoping to be assured against the worst, may move over to a comrade and speak in whispers, but ninety-nine men of a hundred will fight it out alone. No matter how brave one is, he will feel apprehensive. He will shudder at the thoughts of being mangled and crippled, and he will recall the horrible sound of a bullet tearing its way through flesh and bone. There will be men who will throw it off after an hour and find sleep, and others who will not close an eye all through the long night.



GOING DOWN TO BATTLE.

An officer, walking softly along the lines to see that all is well, will hear a sleeper groan or a wakeful man sigh, but he will find no one sitting up—no one wandering about. It is for every man to fight it out alone and unaided. To thousands it is like the last night of the condemned.

Daylight is just breaking when the lines are aroused. As the men spring up they turn their faces to the east as if by instinct—as the man lying in his bed turns his face toward the sunset, if not too weak. Before there is the slightest tinge of red in the gray sky, blankets are folded and packed, the embers of the fires kicked together, and a hasty breakfast is being prepared. There are no songs now, no levity. All faces wear a serious look, and there is a sternness in the voices of the officers which was not to be noticed in camp. The pickets and skirmishers begin firing, and here and there a field piece bellows its hostile note. A recruit would listen to the clatter and imagine the battle had already begun, but the veteran knows better. It is a preliminary which will last until the sun is well up, and both sides are ready for the grapple. Reenforcements may have come up during the night, men and guns been shifted, defenses thrown up. Only the broad light of day will reveal these things to the generals as they ride along the front.

The east is growing fiery red as the soldiers finish their breakfasts, lift their knapsacks to their shoulders and get the command to fall in. The firing has almost died away in the front, but there is enough to keep our eyes busy. Aides and couriers and orderlies are galloping here and there, bodies of troops taking up new places, guns being shifted to more advantageous positions. A mile away, on the fringe of a heavy forest, we see a few of the enemy. His lines of battle are six miles long, running across highways, creeks, meadows, farm-yards and forest. Ours are of the same length. Up leaps the sun as you wait, and you can almost hear each and every man draw a long breath as he turns his eyes upon the red ball. Now they begin to shift uneasily and to talk in whispers. We do not talk of wounds or death, but of the strength of the enemy, whether we are to advance or hold our ground, whether the fight will be on the open flank or here in the center. Twenty rods in front of us is a creek. Every fifth man in every company is detailed to take five canteens down and fill them. Men begin to laugh and joke, and though you feel the hollowness of it you are glad to have something to distract your thoughts. The canteens have been returned and a quarter of an hour slips away. All of a sudden there comes such a silence all along the front that men look at each other in wonder. The disordered line straightens up without a command being given, and each musket is gripped more tightly. Something is going to happen.

"Pop! pop! pop!"

"It is the muskets of the skirmishers down on the front and to the right. The lines of the enemy have begun to advance. The skirmishers are simply so many alarm bells. They fire and retreat, stop and reload and fire again, and presently are swept back into the battle lines. Their crackling fire ceases for a moment, and then there is a grand crash of musketry which seems to rend the skies. The double ranks on a brigade front have fired together. Owing to the lay of the ground we cannot see the combatants, but as volley succeeds volley, and the volleys are merged into one grand roar, we know that there is a grapple to the death over there. There is no talking in the ranks now. The noise not only prevents it, but the men are breathing hard and quivering with nervous excitement, and have eyes only for the smoke cloud rising in the air.

It may have been ten minutes, fifteen, thirty, since the skirmishers began work. Only the generals note time on a battlefield. The attack on the right had been beaten back, but a sputter of musketry still continues. Now we begin to see the skulkers. A score of them come running along our front, knapsacks, haversacks and muskets thrown away, and though we yell "Skulker!" and "Coward!" at them, it only hastens their flight. After them came a dozen wounded men—shot in the arms or shoulders, but able to get to the rear by themselves. They call out the news, and add that it will soon be our turn. Half a dozen officers have been shot off their horses. The horses gallop back and forth across our front, neighing wildly, and now and then swerving toward us, as if demanding our protection.

"Zing! ping! ping!"

The bullets begin to fly over our heads. A bullet flying high makes a queer, menacing sound—a long-drawn drone, which makes the spine chill as the head ducks. For five minutes the air above us seems to be alive with enraged bumblebees. Then a man is hit in the shoulder. The impact turns him half around and throws him down, and he cries out in a way to startle everybody within earshot. An officer pushes his way in and restores order, but next minute another man goes down. The bullet strikes him in the head and he sinks in his tracks without a groan. In the next ten minutes we have another man killed and two more wounded. Then the men in the lines begin to curse and mutter. If there were no officers behind us some would run away and some dash forward. A soldier would rather fight for three hours than to remain inactive under fire for 30 minutes. He cannot for the time being reason that it is a part of the plan of battle to hold him thus. He is serving a purpose, but he rages because he cannot strike back.

"Attention! Shoulder—arms! Right oblique—march!"

You do not hear the order. You obey because the men on your right and left obey. A right oblique and a forward movement of 300 feet brings us to the crest of a long ridge. From thence we can look down across the fields and see a brigade of the enemy advancing straight upon us. For 30 seconds we stand and watch them. Then our lines sink down and the barrels of our muskets are thrust forward. At the same moment three field pieces rush up and unlimber on our left, and presently the earth shakes and quivers as they open fire. Under the smoke-cloud we can see the shells strike and burst and the lines thrown in confusion, but the gaps are closed up from right and left as soon as created. Now everybody begins to yell and cheer and curse. It is a combination of enthusiasm and defiance. We are holding our fire, but the guns have changed from shell to grape and canister. Such gaps are opened in those advancing lines that we wonder the living do not turn and fly. It is only after the battle that you admire the stern discipline and reckless courage which closed up the gaps and forced the lines to come on. Now you begin to separate from the mass—to note that one man is taller or shorter than another. Now you hear them crying out and cursing and jabbering like a mob in the street. They are impatient to make a rush and beat us. They are coming—coming, and you have a feeling of pity instead of desire to kill. Now—

We have held our fire until they are only pistol-shot away. Of a sudden a great sheet of flame leaps out on our front, followed by a billow of smoke which springs 30 feet into the air, and then there is such a roar as you did not believe possible on earth. You fire into the mass—you load and fire—load and fire. There is an interval in which you are taken out of yourself. You could not give your own name if asked for it. The smoke blinds you, the noise deafens you, and you fight mechanically. Somebody lays a heavy hand on you, perhaps seizes the musket in your grasp, and you come back to yourself again. There is no more firing. Your ears are roaring and you cannot catch a word spoken, and you look along the lines, and the faces of your comrades have a strange, queer look to you. You have to look again and again before you can identify them. What has happened? you ask yourself, in a dull, indefinite way. You see men pointing, and your eyes follow and take in the sight on the old field below. From a point to which you could toss your cap clear back to the fringe of the woods are the enemy's dead and wounded. That brigade of brave men pressed forward until those red volleys flamed into their very faces, and the regiments have gone back in remnants and fragments. It was a desperate attempt to break our center, but it failed.

You remember the rest only as you remember a morning dream. You were moved to the left to reenforce—you were moved to the right to drive back the foe again—you countermarched to your first position. Now and then you saw bodies of troops moving through the smoke—you saw field guns galloping this way and that, and you hazily remember the dead and wounded and the serving out of fresh cartridges. You are still an automaton, still confused and bewildered and wondering over it, when you hear a human voice. It sounds far away and indistinct, but you make out the words: "Hello, old man, but haven't you got your jaws together yet? Rouse up and let's have a cup of coffee and a bite to eat. Lands! but didn't we give them Hail Columbia!"

There was a battle. It began soon after sunrise, and now as you look around you in a startled way the sun has gone down and twilight is coming on. You marched and countermarched; you fired away 60 rounds of ammunition; you fought as bravely as anyone, and yet you can scarcely recall a single incident. You rise up and look about you, but all things have undergone a change. You move mechanically, you cannot think clearly, and it seems as if your comrade was tapping your ears with drumsticks as he says:

"It is the most terrible battle of the war. They say the dead and wounded number fully 20,000. Lord! but how you did cheer and curse and rave! You must learn to hold on to yourself and be cool."

Wail of a Father.

He was gloomy and depressed, and ever and anon he clinched his hands and gritted his teeth as if he would enjoy encompassing the death of some one.

"If I could only find him!" he exclaimed.

"Who?" they asked.

"The man who invented the jumping rope," he replied.

"What's the matter with him?" they persisted.

"Matter with him!" he cried. "You evidently don't know that I am the father of a family of four girls."

"Well?"

"Well, I am rapidly going broke buying shoes and getting them resoled."—Chicago Post.

A Fortunate Escape.

"Saved!" he gasped.

"Another step—"

He trembled at the thought.

"—And I would have dashed into the train!"

She, unconscious of the danger she had escaped, was gliding gracefully down the ballroom.—Harlem Life.

Our Detective Force.

First Detective—There really isn't any evidence against him.

Second Detective—Why did you arrest him?

First Detective—Well—er—there isn't any evidence against anybody else.—Punch.

MARKET VALUE OF BRAINS.

Those Muddled by the Use of Alcohol or Tobacco Do Not Find Ready Employment.

William Allen White, the friend of boys, says: "Tobacco is like whisky—it is growing in disfavor. There is not in Emporia to-day a single toper. In 25 years the use of tobacco will be tabooed as whisky is, and what is more, white ribboners and reformers and political agitators won't be responsible for it. The responsibility will be in the relentless competition of this age, which casts upon the ash-heap for failure every brain that is impaired from any cause. This will be cruel. But it is inevitable, and the boys of to-day should prepare for it. In the day when they shall do battle for success the man will coddle his brains and his body as a sporting man coddles his horse. In these days of active competition it is the best brain that wins, and the man who knocks out his brains with tobacco and whisky is knocked out of the contest for supremacy in any field of activity. When a young man applies for a job in this town he is practically renting his brains. The market is full of brains, and no employer cares to hire a damaged set when he can get a clean set just as well."—Atchison Globe.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.



TALE OF A BOTTLE OF LIQUOR.

Six Lives Sacrificed, One Man Disgraced and Large Sum Expended as Sum Total of Its Work.

Some time ago when traveling in the northwest of Canada, the following incident happened, illustrating in a striking way how the drink traffic works evil. In Prince Albert, N. W. T., Canada, there is a barracks of the mounted police, a body of men who patrol the country for miles around to keep peace among the Indians. It was their duty to arrest one for some petty offense, and he was placed in the baracks, not closely confined, as an armed guard stood day and night at the entrance and no one could pass without his notice. It was Private Coleman's night watch, and he had brought from town a bottle of liquor. Constant pulls at it put him to sleep, and the foxy Indian crept up, stole his revolver and made off.

A sergeant whose name I now forget, was returning home at a late



STOLE HIS REVOLVER AND MADE OFF.

hour, saw the Indian escaping, and must have tried to arrest him. A revolver shot awoke the police and disclosed the awful fact that the sergeant was dead.

The Indian made good his escape and a reward was offered for him. For months the police hunted him, and at last two of them found him, but only to lose their lives in the effort to take him. He had friends who were with him; how many, it was not known. The militia was called out and the place surrounded and stormed where they were known to be. After a time the two hundred volunteers made a rush and found the poor old Indian and his two followers dead. Six lives had been sacrificed, one man disgraced, and a large sum of money expended, all for one bottle of liquor. --Ensign F. McKenzie, in Ram's Horn.

A NEW AND DEADLY DRINK.

Ether and Diluted Alcohol Pleases Galicia and Other European Countries.

A new concoction in the way of drinks is beginning to find favor among certain classes in Europe, according to a statement recently made by a German physician who has been studying the liquor habit in this and other countries.

This new beverage consists principally of ether and slightly diluted alcohol. It is said to have originated in Galicia. In consequence of the rise in the price of alcohol in that country the poorer classes of the people were deprived of the pleasure of their weekly Saturday revel. An ingenious druggist then conceived the idea of mixing sulphuric ether with diluted alcohol, and substituting this for the national drink. Although ether creates nausea until the stomach becomes accustomed to it, this drink soon became very popular. It is now consumed in large quantities, and its use has spread beyond the limits of the country.

The effect of the liquor on the nervous system is highly injurious. The chronic ether victim soon develops a maudlin stupor, and in many cases the continued use of ether destroys entirely the power of the brain.—N. Y. Times.

ALCOHOL AS A POISON.

What Scientific Men by Experiment Have Demonstrated and Have Not Demonstrated.

Scientific temperance teaching is putting the dramsellers on the defensive, and we hear of various so-called demonstrators in physics and chemistry who are taking up the argument in their favor. A series of experiments has been tried by Drs. Chittenden and Mendel, of Yale university, to decide the effect of alcohol on that part of digestion which takes place in the stomach. Eighty experiments were made with sherry taken with food. When the amount of sherry was but one per cent. of the food, the digestion of the latter was retarded four per cent. With claret, when three per cent. was used (equal to three-tenths of one per cent. of alcohol) there was marked diminution of activity in every case. Yet these are the wines most frequently prescribed to aid digestion.

Dr. Charles E. Pellew, a demonstrator of physics and chemistry in Columbia university, has given several popular lectures in the Museum of National History in New York on this subject, and, as he thinks, has brought the whole argument to a focus by saying that temperance is not total abstinence, and that many of the things taught the children in the public schools are "absurdities and intemperance of the worst sort." Let us look at some of his absurdities. Stretching these very experiments of the Yale professor which he quotes, he says that in proportions of from two to ten per cent. (of the entire quantity in the stomach) it is an aid to digestion, apparently because it did not entirely stop it, as in the case of larger proportions. The well-proved fact that alcohol in every case precipitates the pepsin in the gastric juice he did not refer to. Apparently he was trying to reduce the proportion until the true physiological effect could not be perceived.

Dr. A. Monae-Lesser, of the Red Cross hospital, said in reply to that: "No, a drop of alcohol is not a poison, but it is a drop of poison." Is it not rather an absurdity for a man of science to be making careful experiments to find out how much of a deadly poison can be taken without feeling the immediate effects of it?

Dr. Pellew says emphatically that alcohol should always be taken with food. No doubt it hurts the stomach less, because the presence of food shields the tender tissues of that organ from the direct influences of the alcohol. He says drinking without food is a source of injury. We do not doubt it, but what a queerly beneficent thing it must be that cannot be taken on an empty stomach! We had an idea that the blandest and most helpful foods were intended to be taken on an empty stomach, and that this organ in healthy action would eagerly grasp and quickly dispose of them if not interfered with.

Dr. Nansen says: "It must be a sound principle that at all times one should live in as natural and simple a way as possible," and that does not mean prodding the stomach with a violent poison like alcohol. He finds no use for it, and says so.

Dr. Pellew acknowledges that alcohol is a poison, but he tries to make out that in small doses it does not act like one. If a grain of strychnine is as truly a poison as an ounce, why is it not equally true of alcohol? and do not people as readily believe it? The fact is many do believe it, and they have become total abstainers. We have millions of these in the land to-day. The dramsellers know it and are afraid. They see the bicyclers and the railroad men giving up their drams, and they are alarmed for the consequences, and so they are telling all sorts of curious lies about the real effects of alcohol. And do they get many people to believe them?

Probably.

How do they manage? Cannot people see and know for themselves?

Not so well about alcohol as they can about some other poisons. Let us tell you why. It is a great secret, but you may tell it as often as you like, and you will get some to believe you. People try to judge of the effects of alcohol as they do of everything else, by their feelings. Most intelligent people know that they feel with their nerves, but they do not stop to consider that alcohol is a nerve poison, and that after they have poisoned the nerves they feel with, they cannot judge correctly of the reports brought by these poisoned nerves. That is the reason why all narcotic poisons get so powerful a control over those members of the human family that come under their influence. That is the reason why the dealers indulge in such desperate lies to get people to take a little—so as to give the poison a chance to lie to their nerves and make them believe that it does them good, no matter what it does to other people. Dr. Pellew admits the underlying truth of that when he says it develops "a true nervous disease."

Oh, dear friends, we are right when we try to keep this lying poison from the children of the public schools and from all other children. The best work we can do is to teach the children these scientific truths.—Julian Coleman, in National Advocate.

The Growth of Temperance.

Four hundred years ago Mohammedans were the only total abstainers of Europe, and now 47 of the 50 large European cities have from 10 to 20 active temperance societies. And it is also certain that even without the aid of these societies the number of female topers is shrinking to a minimum. At the court of Queen Bess maids of honor had a daily allowance of six quarts of beer and drank all the wine they could get hold of.—Indianapolis Press.

A Greater Danger.

"Florinda, if we should elope, would your father pursue us?"

"No, I think he would move, so we couldn't find him when we got ready to come back."—Chicago Record.

No Men There.

She—I wonder if there are marriages in Heaven?

He—Of course not. Who ever heard of two women marrying!—Up to Date.

Very Pronounced.

"Is he a very strong silver man?"

"Strong silver man? Say, he wants to revise the golden rule."—Brooklyn Life.

The first book ever printed in Switzerland bears the date of 1470.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS. SUGARS.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb.	Coffee A Sugar, 6½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5¾c lb.	Best Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6½c lb.	Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.	Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb.	Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.	

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.	Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.	English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 60c lb.	Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb, packages, 25c lb.	Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can.	Chester Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 15c can.	Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.	Early June Peas 11c can.
California White Cherries 22c can	String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.	Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.	Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
California Apricots 15c lb.	Pitted Cherries, 15c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.	New Currants, 8c lb.
	No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Family White Fish ½bbl., $1.60	Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c	Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15	Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Labrador Herring 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon	Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.	Lard Oil, 60c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.	

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 30c per gallon.	Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.	Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatel, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.	Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut 35c lb.	Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.	Battle Ax, 25c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c p'ug.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.	Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.	Golden Star Smoking, 28c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb. 9c	Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb	Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.	Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 28c each.	Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 45c yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 38c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c.	Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.	Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

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PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 W. MAIN ST.

DR. BULSON,

25 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Disease of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Hours:—10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.

Rabbit heads with small horns are exhibited in some Swiss taverns for the mystification of tourists. The horns are affixed to the heads by clever and waggish taxidermists.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 20 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 pm
Mansfield and Lima		†12 00 m
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	* 3 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 10 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect June 17, 1900,
NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	11 55 p.m
" " " " "	5 50 a.m
" " " " "	4 15 p.m
*From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 05 a.m
" " " "	6 45 a.m
" " " "	12 20 p.m
*From Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express -daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive	9 31 a m
No. 50 Toledo Accom. Sunday's only	7 10 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited —daily	8 20 p.m
No. 51 Peru Accom.—Sunday's only	11 50 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	10 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 10 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only	10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

9-7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers [illegible] first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

[illegible]

[illegible]	DEPART
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3 15
[illegible]	7 50
[illegible]	17 25
[illegible]	DEPART
[illegible]	2 50
[illegible]	12 19
[illegible]	4 35
[illegible]	17 00

[illegible]

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. [illegible] to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served [illegible] Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune [illegible].

[illegible] information, address C. A. Asterlin [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	2 50 p. m
No. 458 Cin. Express and Mail	11 23 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 p. m
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 462 Way Freight	5 55 a. m
No. 456 Through Freight & Mail	11 55 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	6:30 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	5:30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday)	11:40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10:35 p.m
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives	10:15 a.m
No. 170 Local Freight	[illegible]

SABBATH SERVISES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon, subject, "The Sweet Spices of Life." Music conducted by Linden Quartet. 7:30 Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services of the church will be of the usual order tomorrow. At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school, F. A. McMakin, superintendent; at 10:30 the pastor will preach on "The Requirements of God;" the classes will meet at noon; 3:30 p. m. the Junior Epworth League will meet, Mrs. C. E. White, superintendent; 7 p. m., the Epworth League devotional hour, at 8 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets—Sabbath school at 9:30; the usual service at 10:30, conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Johnson.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m., Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; temperance meeting at 7:30 p. m., at which M. E. Race, of Indianapolis, will sing and address the audience; also B. Watterson, of this city, will sing. An address by the pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D.—Public worship with sermon at 10:45 a. m.; theme of sermon, "The Rich Fool, or Man's Life Does Not Consist in the Abundance of His Possessions." No evening service except the Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from the court house. At 10:30 the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach on "Peter's Deliverance." Sunday school, 12 m.; Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; no evening service. On Wednesday evening the pastor will speak on the Sunday school lesson.

Third Presbyterian church, corner Calhoun and Holman streets; J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Thomas Was Not There." Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m., superintended by the pastor. Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "The End of the Journey." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Duty of Watchfulness." Woman's Missionary society at Mrs. S. E. Gordon's, 36 West Leith street, Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor.—Regular preaching services Sunday, conducted by the pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; C. E. at 6:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening. Sunday school teachers' meeting Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—Sunrise prayer meeting at 6 o'clock; 10:30 a. m., sermon. "The Practical Value of the Bible;" 7:45 p. m., sermon, "Life a Continual Crisis;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Midweek service Wednesday night; subject. "The Habit of Friendliness." Elias Ake leader.

Bulletin of West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning September 16—Lord's day services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening: Prayer meeting; topic, "The Duty of the Young to the Church;" 1 Jno. 2:13-14; 2 Jno. 4. On Tuesday evening there will be a social given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Weible on Broadway; proceeds to be used for the church. Rev. Z. A. Harris, minister.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30. Young people's meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning services and preaching, 10:15 a. m.; celebration of the Lord's supper in connection with the morning services; a union missionary meeting of the ladies' society and of the young people's society, 2 p. m.; evening services and preaching, 7:30. This being the Sunday of the annual missionary services a special collection for foreign and home mission work will be taken up. Rev. G. A. Godduhn, pastor of the Salem's Reformed church of Cincinnati, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit at the morning and evening services.

Ladies' monthly meeting in chapel Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland; Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subjects, "The Arbiter of Storms and Life," and "Life as an Agriculture." Bible school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m., and Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Test of True Religion."

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor. Subject of the pastor's sermon in the morning. "The Mystery of Self." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:45. Evening gospel service at 7:45; subject of address, "A Vital Question." A chorus choir will sing at the evening service and a male quartet will render two selections. The church prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWaldand Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening. After the sermon Sunday morning we will commemorate the suffering and death of our Lord. Rev. A. D. Haist, of Kendallville, the substitute for the presiding elder, will preach morning and evening. Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m., subject, "The Broad Way; the Narrow Way;" leader, Lydia Senbold.

Mid-week services.—Prayer meeting, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m., Georgia Hannen, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. This is the first quarterly meeting of this conference and Presiding Elder Rev. J. W. Lower will preach morning and evening and administer the communion at the morning service.

Week day services—Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:15, H. J. Nensel, leader.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

African M. E. church.—Rev. Alexander Smith, the new pastor of the church, will preach his first sermon tomorrow. Hours of service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

FREE METHODIST.

Services at the Free Methodist church will be as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, the new pastor. Holiness meeting Monday night at the residence of W. T. Peckham, 145 East DeWald street. Class meeting Tuesday night and prayer meeting Thursday night. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian association is glad to announce the opening of the Sunday services next Sunday at 4 p. m. There will be an hour's song service led by Miss Elizabeth C. Lincoln. All young women are invited.

"What Are You Going to Study This Winter?" The Y. W. C. A. is planning to open educational classes and the gymnasium about October 10 at Young Women's Christian association, 51 West Berry street. Consult the general secretary about class work as early as possible.

EPISCOPALIAN.

No services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday except Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. The pastor is out of the city. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Reality." Golden text: "See that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount." Hebrews, 8-5.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

"Quiet Hour" service in Williams' grove at 6 a. m. James Trythal will have charge.

At 3 p. m. in association hall M. C. Wright will conduct a meeting for men. There will be special music at this service.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church (Baptist Tabernacle)—Pastor Henson will preach morning and evening. On Monday night a sacred literature club will be organized at the parsonage. Everybody interested in the study of the Bible is invited to become a charter member. All the services of the week as usual.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; no evening service. The congregation is preparing for its annual mission festival, which will be held on the last Sunday of the month. The pastor will preach the first sermon at 10:30 a. m. at the church, on Washington and Fulton. St. Paul's, Emmanuel, Zion, Trinity, Emmaus and Concordia German Lutheran churches will participate and for their benefit a German service will be held at 2:30 p. m. at St. Paul's church, on Barr street. Rev. C. W. Diederick, of Hoagland, will preach in German, presenting the cause of English Lutheran missions. Another service will be held at St. Paul's at 7:45 p. m. in English, with a sermon by Rev. H. P. Eckhardt, of Cleveland, Ohio. The offerings at these three services are for missionary purposes. Programs with the full services will be printed and distributed at the evening service. A large audience is expected at all services.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; the theme for the morning sermon will be "The Nobility of Service" and for the evening "The Life of Perpetual Youth." This will be the first evening service since the summer interim.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. Samuel Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. and Luther league at 7 p. m. The pastor has returned home and will preach as usual.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 6 a. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 6 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.. services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets.—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No evening service during the summer. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

MRS. EDDY AT THE FAIR.

A dispatch of recent date from Concord, N. H., to the Boston Evening Post says:

Rev. Mary Baker Eddy was a guest at the Concord state fair this afternoon at the special invitation of Governor Rollins, the day being observed as "Governor's Day."

Accompanied by Judge and Mrs. S. J. Hanna, of Boston, Mrs. Eddy arrived at the grounds at 3 p. m. in her victoria. She was received at the gates by the city and state authorities, represented by the city marshal of Concord and an escort of police, mounted and on foot, and a mounted military aide of Governor Rollins, specially detailed.

With her escort Mrs. Eddy made the circle of the track, which had been previously cleared for her benefit.

As the carriage approached the governor's reviewing stand she was announced as Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science.

The band struck up a patriotic air and the 10,000 spectators in the amphitheater waved handkerchiefs, cheered and applauded.

In deference to Mrs. Eddy's distaste for undue demonstrations the crowd had been requested by the authorities to refrain from a too boisterous recognition of her presence.

After having made the circuit of the grounds Mrs. Eddy and her escort, together with about fifty visiting Christian Scientists, witnessed the greater part of the afternoon program. Before leaving Mrs. Eddy expressed to the authorities and to her escorts her deep appreciation of the honor paid her.

A prominent Christian Scientist, speaking tonight of the unusual reception tendered Mrs. Eddy today, said:

"This is the first instance in recent years that Mrs. Eddy has attended a public function, except such as might be connected with her church. The cordial invitation from the fair officials met with a cordial response. The hearty reception by the vast throng expressed their recognition of the high character of the distinguished guest. This visit of the discoverer and founder of Christian Science to such a public gathering, and the spontaneous and cordial reception by the vast multitude, reveal Mrs. Eddy to the world as she has been long known to her followers.

"Every person present had the opportunity to see that Mrs. Eddy is in excellent health. She is in full possession of every faculty. Whatever may be the number of her years, and they are more than three score and ten, she is youthful in appearance and vigorous in every act and movement. Her bright, sparkling eye, her clear, fair complexion, her quick, vivacious movements, bespoke a strong body and a forceful intellect.

"Her public appearance is conclusive evidence that she is no recluse. She is glad to meet the people and the only reason for so seldom appearing is the strict attention she gives to the best and important interests in her care. Her appearance on the state fair grounds shows the breadth of her interests."

AN ENGLISH HOUSE PARTY.

The house party in a menagerie of eccentrics. They can eat only at certain hours; they have convictions about night-lights and open windows; they may ask for a "stirrup-cup" at bedtime when they mean a "night-cap;" they must be most judiciously handed in conversation, lest it should be forgotten that a guest is "teetotaller or ordinary—vegetarian or anti-something." The vegetarian must not be invited to take kidneys and bacon for breakfast, and the "anti-something" must not be offended by the introduction of his "something" as a theme of praise. High church must not take low church in to dinner, and the philanthropist had better be separated from the cynic.—London Illustrated News.

More living fish are sold in Berlin than in any other market in the world.

Osage Indians.

[Wichita (Kas.) Letter.]

The Osage Indians, the richest class of barbaric people on earth, have just elected a new chief, held a big rally, killed off a few anarchists of the tribe and have done things up in great shape generally.

The election in the Osage nation was an exciting one. It was a race of aristocracy against the masses, and the aristocracy won. Bigheart, who has been chief for ten or twelve years, was re-elected by a large majority.

His opponent, Eagle Chief, was defeated by those whom he thought were his friends. Bigheart is already in his seat as chief, but the other party declare that he shall not remain there long, as the Kee-too-wahs, a powerful secret society, has marked him for their victim.

The Kee-too-wahs is composed of full-blood Indians, who dislike the one ruler proposition, and they are of the opinion that Bigheart has become too much of a king to live any longer. While there is gayety at the feast of the winners, there may be the assassin with his long knife ready to change the scene without a moment's warning.

The election took place the first of the week. Many men were shot down while casting their ballot. The voting was carried on by word of mouth. Each voter had to shout to the judges the name of his choice, and if the choice did not suit some one about the polls the voter was killed then and there.

Indian police were stationed all over the nation on Monday, but they were ambushed and killed like so many dogs. Eagle Chief and Bigheart had sworn to kill each other on sight, and their intimate friends were kept busy preventing a meeting of the two.

Bigheart scattered his money right and left. He also had the better hand of his opponent upon a proposition that would seem very peculiar to civilized people. The Osages are great lovers of dog meat, and Bigheart sent an agent into Kansas several weeks before the election to buy up all the dogs he could get a hold of. So a couple of days before election this agent arrived at Pawhuska with several thousand dogs.

At noon, while the Indians were standing around waiting for a little more cash before making a choice, they were surprised to be invited to the dog feast. Five hundred Indians made merry over dead dog for an hour or more, and then cast their vote for the man who had thus gloriously treated them. This comp won the election for Bigheart.

Thirty years ago the Osages were the most powerful tribe of Indians in the west, but smallpox cut down their number two-thirds. Then they moved on to a reservation south of Kansas, and have remained there in comparative seclusion from the other tribes for the last twenty years. In this time they have retrograded. They have fallen into many savage practices, such as eating dog meat, burning their dead at the stake and going about naked. Formerly they tabooed all such practices.

The tribal government was organized years ago by Claremore, a wise old warrior. There was a chief, assistant chief, secretary-treasurer and thirty councilmen. The chief was elected by the people for a term of four years. The assistant was appointed, as was the cabinet. The councilmen were chosen by the people for a term of two years.

The Indian agent, appointed by the United States government, was allowed an office in the Osage capital, but he had nothing to say as to how the government should be run. The council had the right to pass any laws as regarded their own people and the chief could veto them and kill the bill. But the chief and the council have always been on good terms. In fact, the voters have all voted one ticket until within the past four years.

Since then a young Indian warrior named Eagle Chief has controlled the progressive faction. He favors allotment and distribution of the tribe's invested funds. He is a very young man and has plenty of money, or he would have never tried to induce his people to undergo such a change. But he had a large following and it was thought for awhile that he would be elected.

Indeed, had not his opponent foreseen that dog meat was a winner, he would have been the next chief.

But Bigheart had been there before and he knows every trick of the successful Indian politician. He is worth a million dollars and is willing to spend some of it in order to hold his job. Most of his fortune has been made lobbying bills through the Indian legislature. In the canvassing of votes a great many men on both sides lost their lives in a mysterious manner. This only added fuel to the flames that have been burning for a long time. Bigheart, the newly elected chief, says that he will run the tribe to suit himself. These are some of his declarations:

"I will have nothing to do with the white men. They are our worst enemies.

"I will run them out if they come here and try to get us to change our ways.

"We are going back to our old habits of life.

"I have ordered a great dog feast and we will eat one thousand dogs or more if we want them. I will pay the bill.

"If the white people do not like this they can get out.

"In the summer we will not wear clothes if we do not want to.

"We will have only the Indian doctors to take care of us and we will also have a big medicine dance shortly."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—Country.—

Circuit court to Bertha L. Griswold, n. ½, n. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 6, in Washington tp.

Francis B. Kincade to Francis H. Kincade, 1.25 in A. H. C. Hanna's o. l. 3.

Elroy Lowmiller to Nancy Lowmiller, e. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 27, and s. ½, frl., sec. 26, Monroe tp., for $1.00.

Nancy Lowmiller to Elroy Lowmiller, e. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 27, and s. ½, frl., sec. 26, Monroe tp., for $2,000.

Chas. Roose to Mary A. Ricker, lots 100 and 101 in Edgerton's 2nd add., for $150.

Wm. Wells to Mary A. Ricker, lot 102 in Edgerton's 2nd add., for $50

Jno. P. Auspach to Wm. W. Auspach, the w. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 3, Jackson tp., for $1.00.

Chas. Roose, et al., to Jno. P. Auspach s. w. ¼, e. ½, n. w. ¼, w. ½, n. e. ¼, w. ½, s. e. ¼, in sec. 3, Jackson tp., for $1.00.

Wm. Gernhardt to Harry and Eliz. Richardt, w. ½, w. ½, n. w. ¼, sec. 4, in Jackson tp., for $1,000.

Mary A. Hood to Franklin Yerks, n. end w. ½, n. w. ¼, sec. 16, Springfield tp., for $400.

Fd. F. and B. Wolf to Carl Otto Kasermadel, lot 25, blk. 27, Rockhill heirs' add.

Sheldon B. Parker to Alice Parker, lots 4, 5 and 6 in Huntertown for $1.

—City.—

Mary B. Fyke to Frank U. Fyke, e. ½, lot 233, in Rockhill's add., for $1.00.

Mary and Jos. Christen to Wm. D. Meyer, n. ½, lot 28, in Foundry add., for $1,500.

Mary Kinnard, guard., to Mary Travers und. 1-7, w. 20 feet lot 26, in Brackenridge's add., for $271.42.

Jno. Laikauf to Henrietta Edwards, e. ½, lot 235, in Hanna's add., for $1.00.

SOLID COMFORT.

There are many ways to comfort the unfortunate. One of the most original of them is recorded by Sir David Dundas, once a circuit judge of England. In the earlier half of the century, in many of the rural districts, there was but one session of the court during the year, and it consequently became the judge's duty to make a clean sweep of the prisoners' cases before a session ended. Sir David had just finished a session at Scarborough, and the court was about to be closed, when the gaoler approached.

"What, your honor," said he, "is to be done with the man who created a disturbance in court last year? Your honor will recollect that you committed him for contempt."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Sir David, who had, of course, only committed the prisoner for the day. "Has the man been confined for a year? Release him at once."

The gaoler performed his mission, and then the judge anxiously inquired what the man had said.

"Well, your honor," drawled the gaoler, "I told him I had known many a man transported for much less—and he was very grateful!"—London Tit-Bits.

IN A BAD WAY.

Homestay—So you were sick coming over from abroad, eh?

Traveler—I should say. The only thing I could keep on my stomach at all was a small mustard plaster.—Indianapolis Press.

HER MISTAKE.

Mrs. Handout—You are not a native of this country, are you?

Weary Willie—Shure I is, mum! But you ain't de fust person dat has mistook me fer a politician.—Judge.

THAT FATAL POINT.

De Culper—I shouldn't think you would attend any more dinners if you have dyspepsia so badly.

Wickston—I've got to the point now where the only thing that relieves me is to eat indigestible food.

A SUBURBAN SCHEME.

First Commuter—I am still carrying my fresh meat out.

Second Commuter—In this hot weather?

FirstCommuter—Yes; I have a refrigerated dress suit case.—Judge.

Of the nineteen leading cities of the country Chicago stands fifteenth in cost of fire protection, first in parks and boulevards and sixth in cleaning.

CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 103.

An ordinance relative to the taxing of dogs, and repealing General Ordinance No. 35 relating to same subject matter.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne that every person residing within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Wayne owning, harboring, possessing or caring for any dog, on the first day of April of each year hereafter, shall pay to the city of Fort Wayne the following taxes on each dog so owned, in the manner as hereinafter provided. For each male or female dog, one dollar. For every additional male or female dog, one dollar and a half. And the sum of two dollars for each female dog (unspayed) so owned, harbored or cared for.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the township assessor of the townships included within the limits of the city of Fort Wayne at the time of assessing the property of each property holder of his township residing within the corporate limits of the city to make diligent inquiry as to the number of dogs owned, harbored, kept or cared for by the person so assessed. Any such person so assessed shall pay to the said township assessor for the city of Fort Wayne the sum of one dollar for each male or female dog, and the sum of one dollar and a half for each additional male or female dog. And the sum of two dollars for each female dog (unspayed) so owned, harbored or cared for.

Sec. 3. The township assessor shall give to each person a receipt for such money paid him, which shall be designated as city dog tax, which receipt shall show the person's name who owns, harbors or keeps a dog, the amount paid and the number, description and kind of dog paid for, and whether male or female, and the number of each, which receipt shall relieve the person or persons owning, keeping or harboring such dogs for the current year, extended one year from its date until the next regular township assessment. Such township assessor shall keep a record of the person or persons owning dogs and the record of the dogs paid for, and he shall keep a stub record or a copy of the receipts given by him for money paid him for dog taxes. Such stub record shall show the amount paid him, the number of dogs, both male and female, paid for, and the persons' names owning the dogs so paid for. And he shall within five days after the completion of the assessment of his township turn over to the comptroller of the city all the records kept by him relating to the collecting and payment of dog tax, and a copy of all receipts given by him to persons having paid him money as city dog tax, and all money received by him as city dog tax. The said township assessors, as payment for services to city rendered, shall receive 10 per cent of the taxes collected, and to be paid by comptroller at the time and out of the money turned over to the said comptroller by said assessor.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any owner, possessor or person having in charge or care a fierce or dangerous dog, to permit or allow the same to go at large in said city, to the danger or annoyance of any of its inhabitants. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section of this ordinance, and having been once convicted shall continue to allow such dog to run at large upon the complaint made by any resident of said city, such dog shall be slain by the police authorities of said city.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for the owner, possessor or harborer of any female dog, knowingly to permit her to run at large while in heat and it shall be the duty of the police of said city to slay or cause to be slain any female dog running at large in the public streets at such time.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep or harbor any dog, which by loud and frequent barking, howling or yelping shall cause disturbance to any citizen of said city.

Sec. 7. Whenever any danger shall be justly feared as likely to result from hydrophobia, the mayor shall publish his proclamation requiring all persons owning or having in charge or keeping any dog or dogs to confine them on their premises for a prescribed time, and any person who shall omit to secure any dog owned or harbored or kept in charge by him, or shall allow such dog to escape or go from the premises shall be liable on conviction to the punishment provided for in section 13 of this ordinance. During the time prescribed by the mayor's proclamation, any dog found running at large upon the public streets of said city shall be forthwith slain.

Sec. 8. If any person shall harbor or keep, or have in his possession, any dog, male or female, that shall bite or fiercely attack any person whatever, such animal, at the time of the biting or attack, not being within the owner's enclosure, such person so harboring or keeping or having in charge such animal shall be liable, on conviction therefor, to the punishment provided in section 13 of this ordinance. And if any person so convicted shall continue to harbor or keep or have in charge such animal within the limits of said city and said animals shall again bite or fiercely attack any person in the manner aforesaid, the person so harboring or keeping said animal shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not less than fifteen dollars and not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 9. Whenever affidavit shall be made before the mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, that any dog has bitten a person in said city, and that person so bitten was not at the time trespassing upon the person or property of the owner or possessor of said dog, the said mayor shall issue an order directing the owner or possessor of said dog to kill him within forty-eight hours of receiving such order. The owner, possessor, keeper or the person having in charge any such dog, or who shall refuse or neglect to kill it within forty-eight hours after having received such order, shall, on conviction, be liable to the punishment provided in section 13 of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or the poundmaster to destroy said dog wherever he shall be found at large in said city forty-eight hours after service of said order.

Sec. 10. Any property owner residing within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Wayne, who on the first day of April of any year hereafter, owns, harbors or has the care of any dog, male or female, refuses to pay the annual tax or taxes thereon to the township assessor as in this ordinance provided, shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not to exceed five dollars ($5.00) and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to entice any dog away from the premises of the person owning, keeping or harboring the same; or to entice any dog from any street, alley or public place of this city with the intention of depriving the owner, keeper or person harboring the same of the possession thereof.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful to throw or deposit poison meat or any poison substance in any street, alley, market place, lot, or public place of this city, for the purpose or destroying any animal of the dog kind.

Sec. 13. Any person who shall violate any of the regulations, requirements or provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, together with costs of prosecution.

Sec. 14. That general ordinance No. 35, approved the 10th day of July, 1899, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

SYLVESTER M'MAHON.

Done at the Council Chamber in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this, the 14th day, of August, 1900.

Approved August 18, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.

Attest:

HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk. 25-1